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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

**INSURANCE**
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VOL. XX NO. 233 BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

# WHO'S WHO IN THE THIRD R. T. C. STAKES

## NATIONAL CABINET SPLIT COMPLETE

### Liberal Ex-Ministers Will Not Join Opposition

LONDON, Sept. 28.

**Lord Snowden, Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Archibald Sinclair have resigned at the Cabinet meeting after their suggestion to delay legislative action of the Ottawa Agreements was rejected as impracticable.—Reuter.**

**LOTHIAN FOLLOWS.**

LONDON, Sept. 28.

**Lord Lothian has resigned from the Cabinet.—Reuter.**

### WILL NOT EMBARRASS OLD COLLEAGUES

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Further Liberal resignations include Lord Lothian, Under-secretary for India, Mr. Isaac Foot (Mines), and Sir Robert Hamilton (Colonies).

The Liberals instead of going to Opposition will support the Government in all matters in which there is agreement.—Reuter.

### *More Resignations*

EARLIER.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Seven Junior Ministers, who are not members of the Cabinet, are sending their resignations in the afternoon, namely, Lord Lothian, Sir Robert Hamilton, Messrs. Isaac Foot, Graham-White, Walter Rae, Murdock Mackenzie Wood and Harcourt Johnston.

The Cabinet met again this afternoon without Sir Herbert Samuel, Lord Snowden and Sir Archibald Sinclair.

Lord Lothian and Lord Sankey walked up to Downing Street together and conversed for several minutes outside before entering Number 10 together.—Reuter.

### "MAC" WILL STICK TO HIS POST

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Whatever resigns may follow to-morrow's Cabinet meeting, Reuter learns that, beyond question, there is no possibility of the Premier and the National Government abandoning office.

In the event of resignations, Mr. MacDonald will endeavour immediately to fill the places as nearly possible in proportion to the existing balance of parties.

Decisions taken to-day by the majority of the Cabinet make it certain that a powerful appeal for continued Cabinet unity will be made at to-morrow's meeting.

Lord Snowden will probably resign but there is slender chance of Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Archbald Sinclair remaining and it is improbable that Sir John Simon and Mr. Runciman will resign.—Reuter.

### *Mr. Churchill Improves*

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The Official bulletin states that Mr. Churchill is suffering from effects of severe hemorrhage from paratyphoid ulcer. Hemorrhage has ceased and his condition is satisfactory, but absolute rest and quiet are required for some days.—Reuter.

## BOMBAY HARIJANS CELEBRATE GANDHI JAYANTI WITH ENTHUSIASM

### Dr. Choithram Surprised At Latent Histrionic Talent Of The Community

Over 2,000 persons, mostly belonging to the so-called Depressed Classes celebrated Gandhi Jayanti with great enthusiasm on Wednesday evening in the compound of Currimbhoy Library Hall, Parel. Dr. Choithram Gidwani presided on the occasion.

One of the special features of the celebration was the staging of "Raja Harischandra" by the Bhakti Pradarshak Mandali of Mr Sakharam Narayan Kajrolkar. Mr. Kajrolkar, who is a playwright, has over 30 Marathi plays to his credit and hails from the so-called untouchable class of Chamars. The actors who are all amateurs, also come from the "Depressed" classes and it was a pleasant surprise to many of the so-called high class Hindus to discover that there was such latent histrionic talent that was allowed to waste for so many years.

Dr. Gidwani in a Hindi speech congratulated the actors on the fine performance and said that after the Yeravda ordeal of Mahatma the blot of untouchability and social inequalities from which they were suffering would be things of the past.

Dr. Gidwani then dwelt on the life mission of Mahatma and his services in the cause of the "Depressed" classes.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, who preceeded Dr. Gidwani, paid grateful tribute to Gandhiji for all he had done to the "Depressed" Classes and wished Mahatmaji many happy returns of the days. He called upon his "Depressed" class brethren to eschew drink and bad habits and see that they deserve treatment of social equality with the caste Hindus.

Dr. Shinde, Messrs. Goverdhandas Morarji, D. D. Gholap and Mr. Kajrolkar addressed the gathering.

The pleasant function came to end late at night.

### *Viceroy Sees Rajah*

SIMLA Sept. 28.

The Viceroy granted an interview to Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, the depressed class leader, who returned from Poona yestreday.—A. P.

## PROBABLES AND FANCIES

### SASTRI, JAYAKAR, SAPRU AND JINNAH AS DEAD CERTAINTIES

### WHITEHALL AND SIMLA BUSY BACKING THEIR FAVOURITES

*(From Our Political Correspondent).*

Bombay Wednesday

There is considerable cable activity between Simla and Whitehall Whitehall is busy, it is rumoured forming the panel of Indian representatives for the third R. T. Conference.

*Lord Willingdon*

***Lord Willingdon suggested, according to Simla political circles, that the delegation from India should consist of 30 members 20 from British India and 10 from Indian States.***

***In its enthusiasm evidently for a lesser number and more limited oratory Whitehall wants the Indian delegation should not exceed 25 in number.***

**PRIZE BOYS OF DOWNING STREET.**

**The names acceptable to Downing Street are:—**

**The four inevitables: Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. Sastri, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. Jinnah. Sir A. P. Patro and Mr. Shafat Ahmed Khan are to be invited as also Mr. N. M. Joshi. The Aga Khan is also sure to be included in the list of nominees.**

Hoare.

**"BIG BUSINESS" REPRESENTATIVE.**

**Sir Samuel Hoare has not forgotten, that much depends upon influential businessmen from India and so Sir P. Thakurdas is to be invited.**

**TWO M.L.A.'s**

**Two distinguished members of the Legislative Assembly are also reported to have the honour of assisting in the London deliberations Sir Mahomed Yakub and Sir Harisingh Gour.**

**LIBERALS' QUOTA.**

**Who is to be selected from the Liberal group? It is understood that Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Chintamani are in the running. As regards Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to whom an invitation has been sent, he is not likely to take the London trip on grounds of health.**

***THE THREE HOT FAVOURITES***

***Mr. Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar***

## BOMBAY'S HEALTH LIKELY TO BE IN DANGER

### Drainage Workers On Strike

### OVER 1000 PERSONS DOWN TOOLS

About 1000 Drainage workers in the employ of the Bombay Corporation have stopped work since Wednesday morning. Their grievances were put before the authorities 15 days ago by Workers Committee, but they complain that they were not sympathetically considered.

The workers had in that representation made clear that they will have to stop work from 26th of September if their grievances were not redressed. The grievances were not redressed. The workers therefore, informed the Union Officers and struck work on Wednesday. There was a huge meeting held in B & C Ward Municipal Office compound. The grievances, about 10 in number, were taken down and handed over to the authorities. They were further put in a letter form and were delivered to the Municipal Commissioner of the Municipality.

**DETERMINED TO CONTINUE ON STRIKE.**

The workers have decided to continue the strike till the grievances are redressed. Another meeting in the evening was held near the Union Office and a strike committee of 16 workers is appointed.

A handbill is prepared and will be distributed amongst all Municipal workers during the day. The grievances mainly refer to minimum wage of Rs. 30, leave without pay, permanency of service, stoppage of retrenchment and restoration of 1928 working conditions, and facilities of cheap quarters like that of the Health Department.

## BENGALI YOUTH JAILED FOR 7 YEARS

**Another Acquitted By Court But Rearrested Under Ordinance**

**DACCA TRAIN DACOITY CASE**

DACCA, Sept. 28.

Jyotirmoy Sen-Gupta was sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment to-day in connection with the Dacca First Train Dacoity case which occurred on May 13 last.

Mr. B. A. N. Sen, District and Sessions Judge, sat for this case as Special judge.

The Judge found Birendrachandra De, another accused not guilty and acquitted him. Sen-Gupta was found guilty under Section 120-D of the Penal Code read with Section 395.

Birendra, the second accused, was re-arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.

Sudhirkumar Acharya, who turned approver, was also re-arrested under Section 3 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932.—A. P.

## "STATESMAN" EDITOR SHOT AT AGAIN

### Fusillade Of Shots In The Car

### SIR ALFRED INJURED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

**Another attempt was made on the life of Sir Alfred Watson, the editor of the "Statesman" at about 7 this evening, when unknown assailants in a high-powered car overtook Sir Alfred's car and poured a fusillade of shots injuring Sir Alfred in both the shoulders.**

**Sir Alfred has been removed to the hospital and is believed to be progressing.**

**He was driving with his Secretary, Mrs. Gros, who along with the driver has also been injured.—A.P.**

### *ALL QUIET IN SRINAGAR*

SRINAGAR, Sept. 28.

Yesterday passed off quietly in Srinagar City and throughout Kashmir Province.

A sum of Rs. 10 000 has been handed over by His Highness's Government to the Mahant at Ali Beg, Mirpur, for the reconstruction of the Gurdwara.—A.P.

## ORDINANCE BILL WILL NOT KILL TERRORISM

### Conciliation The Only Cure Say M.L.A.s

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day and continued the debate on the Ordinance Bill.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, leader of the Opposition, opening the debate to-day said that Mr. Haig, the Home Member, had alluded to his (Gour's) speech last February asking the Government to bring the Ordinances before the House and that he was now doing so. This reminded him of thee story of the woman who left her husband who asked her to come back. After two years, she came back to her husband and presented him with two kids. (Laughter). Here the Home Member had presented them with five kids in less than one year. (renewed laughter), as the Bill wanted to amend five substantive law of the land. He contended that the Bill offended against fundamental laws and was repugnant to the provisions of the Government of India Act. It was an attempt to overlegislate for an evil which at the present was disturbing the peace of the country. It could not kill civil disobedience movement, because Congressmen went into jails voluntarily. It could not kill communism or terrorism, as these were bred in an atmosphere of discontent &which had to be removed by conciliation.

**LEGAL OBJECTIONS.**

Sir H. S. Gour took fourfold legal objections to the present Bill.

Firstly, the Penal Code was a punitive and not a preventive legislation, while this bill was a punitive one and thus the Bill was creating a new offence and was against the principles of criminal jurisprudence.

Secondly, it was prescribing a new criminal procedure for the land by making offences cognizable and non-bailable and arming third class Magistrates with powers which ordinary, law did not deem them fit to discharge.

Thirdly, it was providing for the forefeiture of property which provision, the Assembly had, at the first opportunity thrown out of the Statute Book as being repugnant to modern conscience.

And fourthly, the Bill asked the House to stultify itself by reinserting the very provisions of the Press Law which it threw out, while passing the Emergency Press Act a year ago. He therefore urged the Government to withdraw the present bill and redraft it and bring the matter up during the November session.

**WHY NOT ORDINANCES?**

Mr. H. UP. Mody said that the bill was thoroughly unsound in principle, though it had been introduced by the Home Member in a speech admirable in tone and temper. He admitted that a special situation required special measures just as the Curfew Order was imposed to meet civil disturbances. Similarly, the justification for an Ordinance was a special emergency. But he asked if the Government had so far carried on with Ordinances, why should it not continue to do so hereafter. "Measures for a special emergency are limited in duration."

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: Why not limit it to ten years?

Mr. Mody: I object to the whole principle and to the whole procedure.

**CONCILIATION THE CURE.**

Mr. Mody held that the real remedy was to conciliate the desire for a full measure of self-Government of a responsible section of public opinion who could then be rallied to the standard of the Empire. On that line alone, lay the safety of the Government of India and the happiness and prosperity of people and Government of Great Britain. If

(Continued on page 7).

## JAYAKAR ON MISSION AGAIN

### Leaves For Poona To See Mahatma

Mr. M. R. Jayakar who figured with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as a peace-maker between the Congress and the Government left Bombay for Poona on Wednesday by the Deccan Queen.

It is understood that he is likely to see Gandhiji in Yeravda Jail and make another effort to secure his co-operation in the work of the third R. T. C.

(See Stop Press Page 7).

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L R 8073

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MOHAMEDAN England trained will marry widow or widow any case, or creed, willing to finance starting industry for benefiting herself to Box No. 1774 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
M R 8075

WANTED—A refined girl for Hindu bachelor (34) in Overseas Service, well established in life. No caste prejudice Knowledge in English is essential Please communicate with Box No 1773 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 8071

## Trade Announcement.

FORMULAS for Manufacturing Soaps, Inks and Toilet requisities against Rupee One Apply Box No. 1774, Advt. Dept Bombay Chronicle."
T R 8074

PROSPERITY CHARM—Bring success in Races and Cotton Forecast. Will prompt the wearer to pack the right thing. Price Rs 2/8 postage extra. Correspond in English or Urdu. Write your name legibly. Available from PURI SWADESHI STORES Rawalpindi City, the Sole Distributors.
T R 7974

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DUPLICATE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 1393 to 1395 for seven Shares Nos. 308950 to 308956 of the Union Bank of India, Ltd. standing in the name Bai PARSAN W/o. Amritlal, Chhotalal Pandya are LOST or MISLAID

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BAI PARSAN,
W/o. of Amritlal Chhotalal Pandya.
R8077

## The Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd

BOMBAY

SH. SUSHILABAI W/o. the late Mr Ratnakar Narshingarao Udiavar, the beneficiary under Policy No. 25855 having notified that the above Policy has either been LOST or MISPLACED and a claim having occurred thereunder, notice is hereby given that a duplicate policy will be issued by the Company and the claim will be paid thereunder to the said SH. SUSHILABAI should there be no objection recorded in our office to our doing so within a month of the issue of this notice.

(Sd.) JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA
Manager
R 8079

## The Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE having been given of the loss of Policy numbered 40955 on the life of KISHORBHAI B PATEL of BARODA, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay 19th September, 1932.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers
8076

## Legal Notices.

### In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VALLABHDAS GOPALJI alias VALABHDAS GOPALJI, of Bombay, Cutchi Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, a broker in gold, residing at Chhipi Chawl, Samshet Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased

(1) JETHALAL VALLABHDAS and (2) LAKHMIDAS VALLABHDAS both of Bombay Cutchi Bhansali Hindu Inhabitants, the former residing at Uttamram Building, 2nd floor, Nagdevi Street, Barbhaya Moholla and the latter at Bhansali's Mala, 3rd floor, Champa Gully, without the Fort of Bombay the two of the executors named in the last will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioners

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and Thirty-two and in the Twenty-third Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI

The 17th day of September, 1932
Messrs. THAKORDAS DARUHEMANY & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

5572

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AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY

Under instructions from the Attorneys for the Vendor and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 3rd October, 1932, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

One Necklace of diamond
Four Bangles of diamond
One Pair of bangles of diamond (46 diamonds)
Two Ear-rings of diamond
One Pair of bracelet,
One Diamond ring,
One Parab Tanmanyoo, of diamonds and pearls
One Kanthi of pearls of three strings.
Four Bangles of pearls containing one string.

The above will be on view from Saturday.

The purchasers will have to pay the purchase money in cash at the time of sale and will take delivery of the said ornaments on payment of the purchase price

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

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Under instructions from Mr. Dayabhai Chagganlal, Receiver in Suit No. 809 of 1931 (Dayabhai Chagganlal and another vs. Chinubhai Manilal and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 6th October, 1932 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

One very valuable pearl necklace of two strings containing 43 and 48 pearls.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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| Benga Maru | 5396 | 3 Oct | 17 Oct. |
| *Nagato Maru | 5901 | 18 Oct. | 31 Oct. |
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| Havre ,, | 24th ,, | 8th Nov. |
| Alaska ,, | 26th ,, | 16th ,, |
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To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A heart touching story of a girl who braved scandal, disgrace that she might have LOVE!
Tallulah Bankhead
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'THE CHEAT'

## THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RALPH LYNN
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"MISCHIEF"
An Uproariously Funny Picture.

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JOHN BOLES, COLLIN CLIVE, MAE CLARKE, BORIS CARLOFF.

# SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.
Sept. 28.
Drachenfels, Wicheta Marmagoa

LOADING.
Sept. 28.
Steamer James for Rangoon.
Steamer India for Genoa.
Steamer Mongolia for Sydney.
Steamer Mantua for London.
Steamer Bandra for Busrah.

S S Drachenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Drachenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 28.

S S Drachenfels for Hamburg.—140 bags mustardseed, 100 bags dill seed, M Bhuta & Co.; 750 bags groundnut oil cakes, A R Oomerbhoy; 6550 bags groundnut oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd., 2936 bags Bajree S M Rajgor & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 535 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp.—1400 bags ground nut oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 4074 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 250 bags mustardseed, T S Thadani & Sons; 25 bales cotton fly, V P Maskar; 26 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Rotterdam:—1500 bags groundnut oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 125 bags mustardseed, T S Thadani & Son; 24 bales cow hides, D Abraham & sons.

For Piracus.—250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Bremen.—118 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha & Co.

For Ghent.—675 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg.—1800 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.; 3415 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.; 2685 bags ground nut oil cakes, A B Gandhi; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 550 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Antwerp.—625 bags linseed oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.

For Oporto:—50 bales hemp, D Anandji.

S S Moncalieri for Trieste.—1 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Venice.—696 bags castorseed, A Piras & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Salonica.—76 bags gum olibanum Khana Bros.

For Alexandretta.—60 bales cotton yarn, M A A L A Razak; 25 bales cotton yarn W H Brady & Co.

For Suez.—21 bales cotton yarn A A Diab.

S S India for Marseilles.—3500 bags castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co.; 1280 bags groundnut, V. Haridas; 1400 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co.; 1318 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Genoa.—12800 bags groundnuts, 1211 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co.; 348 bags castor seed, A Piras & Co.; 1220 bags linseed, Birla Bros.; 3954 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Naples.—400 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Catavia.—296 bags linseed, A Piras & Co.

S S. Mongolia for Melbourne.—616 bags myrabollam H Bhagwandas & Co.; 124 bags myrabollam, J Moolchand & Co.; 100 bags ashphalt, Mowson-Vernon Co.

For Sydney.—300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong.—10 bags sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co.

For Kobe.—144 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 28.

S.S. Birmingham; Agents: F.F. Campbell & Co., from New York:—116 drums caustic soda, 1100 drums lubricating oil, 40 drums lubricating grease, 30 drums chemicals, 100 drums asphalt, 50 cases roofing paper, 55 cases motor cars, 209 cases Flit, 182 cases old clothing, 137 cases fertilizer, 81 cases medicine, 101 cases soda ash, 15 cases wheat flakes, 190 cases batteries, 117 cases cotton remnants, 226 cases auto parts, 990 cases tyres and tubes, 727 bales newspapers, 118 drums dyes stuff.

From Port Said:—25 cases sardines.

S.S. Gharinda; Agents: M. M. & Co., from Calcutta:—404 bags rice, 18 cases biscuits, 80 cases P. wax, 9236 cases tea, 120 kegs red lead, 50 kegs pig iron, 265 cases roofing material, 33 cases stationery, 17 cases camphor, 72 cases iron ware, 35 cases whisky, 167 cases brandy, 283 cases medicine, 212 cases soap, 25 cases H cloth, 1120 cases gunnies, 163 cases rope, 160 cases jute twine, 524 drums paint, 15 drums lubricating oil, 3675 bundles C.I. piles and fittings, 67 cases gramophone goods.

From Madras:—29 cases assafoetida, 75 drums lubricating oil, 37 bags coffee, 50 bales cotton.

fv66 UUI+ ++

# FULL SUPPORT TO POONA PACT

## MADRAS GOVERNMENT CONFERS WITH HINDU AND HARIJAN LEADERS

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

The Conference of representatives of Hindus and Depressed Classes convened by the Government this morning were unanimous in expressing their opinion that the Poona Agreement is generally acceptable to the two communities.

The Hon Sir Mahomed Usman, Vice-President of the Cabinet, took the chair and with him were present the Hon. Sir M Krishnan Nair, Sir Archibald Campbell Dewan Bahadur B. Munisami Naidu, Mr. P. T Rajan, and Mr. B. T. H. Bracken, I C S, (Chief Secretary to Government)

The Conference assembled in the Cabinet room precisely at 11-30 and the proceedings lasted for just half an hour.

The invitees were the Raja of Bobbili Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Dewan Bahadur T. R. Ramachandra Aiyar Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu. Kumara Rajan M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, Mr. S Muthiah Mudaliar Rao Saheb Pinjala Subramaniam Chetti Mr. T. Sundara Rao Naidu and Mr P K Pushparaj (Depressed Classes).

The Hon. Sir Mahomed Usman opened the Conference by saying that it was convened for the purpose of conveying to the Government of India the opinion of representatives of Caste-Hindus and Depressed Classes on the agreement arrived at in Poona.

The Hon Sir Krishnan Nair immediately pointed out the urgency of a decision by the Conference and said that it was unnecessary to discuss details upon which much might be said on either side, but that those present should confine themselves to a general expression of acceptance or otherwise of the Poona Agreement.

HISTORIC AGREEMENT.

Mr P K. Pushparaj, representing the Depressed Classes, said that although he was not in a position to express an opinion on behalf of the whole of his community on the terms of the historic and epoch-making Agreement reached at Yeravda, he recognised the paramount importance of the same to the whole country and referred to the grim determination of the leaders of the Depressed Classes to save the life of "our great countryman and world-personality. Mahatma Gandhi and accept the compromise that was embodied in the historic Agreement which marks the dawn of a new era in the history of Hindu India." He personally was wholly satisfied with the terms of the Agreement reached and felt gratified that his community had done its bit to save Mahatmaji's life. They would stand by this Agreement and rise or sink with their Hindu brethren: and he appealed to his Caste-Hindu brethren to rise equal to the occasion and stand by them similarly.

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu expressed himself as wholly in favour of the Agreement and desired that speedy action should be taken.

ORTHODOX SUPPORT

Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Aiyar, speaking on behalf of the orthodox Hindu community, wholeheartedly welcomed the Agreement and said that what appealed to him was that the whole Hindu community would hereafter feel that the Depressed Classes would be recognised and treated as an integral part of the Hindu community. He also urged that it was above all things necessary to save that most precious life to the world, that of Mahatma Gandhi, and that the Government should lose no time in taking necessary steps.

The Kumara Raja of Chettinad, on behalf of the Indian Commercial community in Madras, said that they were all very anxious that Government should immediately act upon the Poona Agreement. He entirely supported it.

Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliar, while generally supporting the views expressed by the other members and accepting the Agreement, referred to certain difficulties and doubts in the terms respecting reservations, plural constituencies and the rest and he trusted that the Agreement would in no way affect the conclusions arrived at by the Lothian Committee and the Madras Franchise Committee, except so far as it related to the Premier's Award and the Agreement that had been reached in modification thereof.

The Raja of Bobbili also expressed his agreement after having some doubts cleared.

Mr A. Rangaswami Iyengar, speaking last, said that no time should be lost in this matter and so he refrained from answering the doubts and difficulties mentioned by Mr. Muthiah Mudaliar which, he said, were due to misapprehension and misunderstanding of the Agreement which was perfectly simple and practicable. He asked the Chairman to convey to the Government of India and to His Majesty's Government not merely the support and approval of the Conference to the Poona Agreement but also its urgent request that the Premier should be moved immediately to announce his decision in terms of the Agreement so that Mahatma Gandhi's life might be saved. He asked the Madras Government to join with the representatives of the people in the request that His Majesty's Government should announce the modification of the Award immediately and save Mahatmaji's life and be the first among the provinces in the discharge of this duty.

The Conference then dispersed after the Chairman had assured the members that he would communicate their conclusions and request immediately to the Government of India.—The "Hindu."

## *Outward Air Mail Leaves Karachi*

KARACHI, Sept. 28.

The outward bound air mail left at 8 30 this morning. Among the passengers was Captain Frederick Tymms, Director of Civil Aviation in India who proceeds to London on a short leave for six weeks.

AIR MAIL.

BOMBAY, September 28.

The air mail which left Karachi on September 21, was delivered in London on September 27.

—A.P.

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# Working Of Indian Companies

## HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee & Sons weekly report shows the following company report for the year ended 30th June, 1932:—

The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. showed a gross revenue of Rs. 53,82,662 and after setting aside Rs. 6 lacs as depreciation, a net profit of Rs. 32,62,-201 as compared with Rs. 53,02,053 and Rs. 28,23,772 respectively in 1930-31. Rs. 5,70,000, Rs. 4,09,700 and Rs. 2,50,000 having been appropriated for Income-Tax, and Super-Tax, Reserve for special repairs and provision for bad and doubtful debts respectively. After paying the usual dividend at 7 per cent. less tax on preference shares a final dividend at Rs. 4-1|2 per share is paid making for the year Rs. 7-1|2 per share, the same as last year. Rs. 1,63,006 is being carried forward. Operation charges have decreased by over Re. 1 lac as compared with the preceding year. The power sold 120 million units the same as last year, being the full capacity of the equipment.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO LTD.

| | Lacs |
|---|---|
| Capital Ordy. | 1,79.99 |
| „ Pref. | 89.28 |
| Funds | 1,02.90 |
| Mortgage Debentures | 1,87.52 |
| Unclaimed Dividends | 1.02 |
| Other Liabilities | 23.28 |
| Profit & Loss a|c | 12.85 |
| Total | 5,96.84 |

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Fixed Capital Expenditure | 3,70.09 |
| Commission & Expenditure on Deb. Loan | 3.73 |
| Shriavta Dam Cementation | 5.16 |
| Stores & Spares | 9.44 |
| Outstandings | 21|52 |
| (10,65,288 doubtful) | |
| Investments* | 1,78|67 |
| Cash & Other Balances | 3.23 |
| Total | 5,96.84 |

*Shares of Kundley Power Co., of Rs. 18,03,000, are considered of no intrinsic value until Dam is rebuilt.

The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd. showed a gross revenue of Rs. 62,46,336 and a net profit of Rs. 22,45,256 as against Rs. 53,60,212 and Rs. 13,70,690 respectively in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 4,50,000 and Rs. 1,97,-000 has been set aside as Reserve for bad and doubtful debt and Reserve for special repairs respectively. After paying the usual preference dividend a final dividend at Rs. 40 per share is declared (making Rs. 60 for the year) as against Rs. 40 for the last year. Rs. 4,52,936 is being carried forward.

The increase in revenue is mainly due to sale of electric energy from 133 million Units to 160 million Units and a decrease in operation expenses of about Rs. 70,000.

7-1|2 per cent 10-year sterling Notes of the nominal value of £1,000,000 mature on 1st April 1933 and about the same time, Rs. 44,70,000 of 8 per cent. 5 year Loan Notes, also mature. To meet these maturing obligations, the Directors have arranged to re-issue debentures of the nominal value of Rs. 1,25,00,000 at a reduced rate of 6 per cent.

The Company's capacity to pay dividend is likely to improve in the future as it will save about Rs. 5 lacs in interest charges by the scheme mentioned above. Moreover, within the next five years, the Depreciation Fund now standing at Rs. 69 lacs would have increased to Rs. one crore placing the concern in a very sound position. Its shares are thus a good investment for the public.

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO., LD.

| | Lacs |
|---|---|
| Capital Ordy | 1.59.58 |
| Capital Pref. | 49.32 |
| Funds | 90.32 |
| Debenture Loan | 55.30 |
| Five year Loan | 37 70 |
| Ten year sterling Notes | 1,25.05 |
| Loans Unsecured | 35 55 |
| Other Liabilities | 15.56 |
| Profit & Loss a/c | 12 64 |
| | 5,81.51 |

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Fixed Capital Expenditure | 5,10.44 |
| Discount and Commission re-sterling Loan | 14.25 |
| Stores & Spares | 8 67 |
| Outstandings (Rs. 10.84,038 doubtful) | 16 95 |
| Investments* | 29.62 |
| Cash & Other Balances | 1.58 |
| | 5.81.51 |

*Shares of Kundley Power Co., of Rs. 16 lacs, considered no intrinsic value until the Dam is re-built.

The Tata Power Co., Ltd. Showed a gross revenue of Rs. 59,48,687 and a net profit of Rs. 13,45,559 as compared with Rs. 57,15,013 and Rs. 10,23,734 in the preceding year respectively. Out of this profit arrears of preferential dividend for two years ended 30th Sept. 1931 is declared leaving only 9 months dividend in arrears. A sum of Rs. 1,61,272 is being carried forward. There is an increase in revenue due to sales of electric-energy from Rs. 54,96,118 to Rs. 57,00,966 and a decrease of about Rs. 75,000 in interest charges and about 82,500 in operation charges and general expenses. In the current year power sold was over 144 million units as against 140 million units in 1930-31.

The capacity of the Company's equipment is 320 million units and, as both the Andhra Valley and Tata Hydro Electric Companies are now working to their full capacity, any increased demand for electric power will be reflected in better results of Tata Power Co. If any agreement is reached with the G.I.P. Railway regarding the Kalvan Power House, this will mean an immediate advance in the prospects of the Company.

THE TATA POWER COMPANY LD.

| | Lacs |
|---|---|
| Capital Ordy | 2,78.97 |
| Capital Pref | 81.47 |
| Amount paid up on shares forfeited | 18.94 |
| Funds | 44.61 |
| 1st Mortgage Deb. Loans "A" | 1,34 25 |
| 2nd Mortgage Deb. Loans "B" | 1 04 67 |
| 3rd Mortgage Deb. Loans "C" | 1,57.82 |
| Other Liabilities | 14 91 |
| Profit & Loss a/c | 13 13 |
| | 7,99 47 |

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Fixed Capital Expenditure | 6.80.00 |
| Expenses in connection with Debenture | 30.35 |
| Stores & Spares | 5 68 |
| Outstandings | 22 97 |
| (Rs. 17.84,038 doubtful) | |
| Investments* | 46.85 |
| Cash and Other Balances | 13.62 |
| | 7.99.47 |

*Rs. 16 lacs shares of Kunley Power Co., no intrinsic value is considered until the Dam is rebuilt.

The Tata Construction Co. Ld.—Showing a profit of Rs. 3,88,816 as against 4,35,411 in 1930-31. Rs. 1,30,043 has been appropriated to various Funds. A dividend at Rs. 4 per share is declared, the same as last year Rs. 77,915 is being carried forward. The investment account at Rs. 23,92,563 as compared with Rs. 27,49,332 in the preceding year. Loans to subsidiary Companies amount to Rs. 20,28,321 which is more by about 2 lacs rupees than last year.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LD.

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Capital | 20 89 |
| Funds etc. | 24,39 |
| Loans Secured | 1.07 |
| Loans Unsecured | .51 |
| Other Liabilities | 5.48 |
| Profit & Loss a/c | 4.85 |
| | 57,19 |

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Fixed Capital Expenditure | 12,23 |
| Stores & Spares | .05 |
| Outstandings | 20 96 |
| Investments | 23.92 |
| Rs. 14,39,980 in shares of Joint-stock Cos. at cost, there are no market quotation | |
| Cash & other Balances | .03 |
| | 57.39 |

The Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. Ld:—For the year ending 31st March 1932, showed a net profit of 57,532. A sum of Rs. 43,470 is appropriated to depreciation Funds. A dividend at Rs. 3-4-0 less tar is paid on its preference shares.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LD.

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Ordy & Prefs | 5,24 |
| Funds | 10 21 |
| Other Liabilities | .29 |
| Profits & Loss a/c | 13 |
| | 15,87 |

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Fixed Capital Expenditure | 9.69 |
| (Rs. 7,40.060 written off) | |
| Stores & Spares | .18 |
| Stock-in-Trade | 4.35 |
| Outstandings | .44 |
| Investments | 97 |
| Cash & Other Balances | .24 |
| | 15,87 |

The New India Assurance Co., Ld:—Showing a decrease in premium of Fire department by Rs. 5,93,708, in Marine by Rs. 35,480 and an increase of Rs. 29,825 in Accident and about 95,199 in Life department compared to last year. A sum of Rs. 2,42,943 has been transferred to profit and loss account from the above accounts except Life. Miscellaneous interest income, transfer fees and exchange adjustment amounted to Rs. 4,48,558. A dividend at Rs. 1-2-0 per share is declared the same as last year. A balance of Rs. 2,01,235 is being carried forward.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Capital paid up | 71.21 |
| Departmental Funds | 67.26 |
| Reserve & Other Funds | 6.39 |
| Unclaimed Dividends | .57 |
| Claims Admitted and due for Reinsurances and losses | 7.68 |
| Other Liabilities | 5.92 |
| Profit & Loss a|c | 7.35 |
| Total | 1,65.48 |

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Investments at cost | 1,13.51 |
| Assets of Life Ass. Fund | 7.05 |
| Outstandings | 29.24 |
| Cash & Other Balances | 15.68 |
| Total | 1,65.43 |

The Broach Electric Supply & Development Corp. Ltd. showed a profit of Rs. 20,212 as against a loss of Rs. 12,341 in 1930-31. The gross revenue increased by about Rs. 13,000 over last year to Rs. 1,26,482 and the power consumed 5,93,094 units compared wth 5,30,-684 in the preceding year. The overhauling of the plant has been expensive amounting to Rs 30,671 this year. Capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 38,432.

THE BROACH ELECTRIC SUPPLY & DEVELOPMENT CORP. LTD. BOMBAY.

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Capital | 4.93 |
| Depreciation Fund | .96 |
| 7-1|2 per cent. 1st Mortgage Deb. | 2.25 |
| Loans Unsecured | 2.81 |
| Unclaimed Dividends | .19 |
| Other Liabilities | .19 |
| Total | 11.24 |

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Fixed Capital Expenditure | 7.42 |
| Deb. expenses & Underwriting commission | .32 |
| Defd. Revenue Expenditure | .34 |
| Stores and Spares | .98 |
| Outstandings | 62 |
| Investment | 2.12 |
| Cash & Other Balances | .06 |
| Profit & Loss a|c | .07 |
| Total | 11.24 |

The Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd. showed a profit of Rs. 60,243 as against a loss of Rs. 3,29,111 in the year 1930-31. The net loss of Rs. 2,68,868 is carried forward. During the year the Directors have replaced 273 narrow size looms with 204 looms of larger dimensions at a cost of Rs. 81,350.

THE MODEL MILLS NAGPUR, LIMITED.

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Capital | 94.92 |
| Deb. & Other Funds | 20.06 |
| Loans Secured | 15.59 |
| Loans Unsecured | 36.51 |
| Other Liabilities | 6.06 |
| Total | 1,73.14 |

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Block a|c | 1,21.95 |
| Stores & Spares | 2.89 |
| Stock-in-Trade | 39.31 |
| Outstandings | 5.94 |
| Cash & Other Balances | .36 |
| Profit & Loss a|c | 2.69 |
| Total | 1,73.14 |

# SANITATION IN BARODA STATE

## *Discussions In Conference*

(From A Correspondent).

BARODA, Sept. 26.

A conference of the officers and the staff of the Sanitary Department was held under the presidentship of M. R.R. Sar Suba Saheb in the Kothi Building when the Sanitary Commissioner Dr. N. V Pandit in the course of his report stated:—

It was in the year 1892 that the department of Public Health was first started as a separate department in the Baroda State. By the introduction of compulsory registration of births and deaths and of vaccination and the elementary sanitary law in the municipalities the work considerably increased and so the necessity of a separate department was felt. But the advancement and progress of the department did not take place uniformly throughout India.

The U.P., C.P. Punjab and Madras Governments have better sanitary organisation than other parts of British India. The Government of India realising the need of organising a proper sanitary service has now sanctioned, and meets the expense of, the five Assistant Sanitary Commissioners for the Bombay Presidency and has directed the Government of Bombay to pay half the cost of maintaining a qualified staff in the municipal areas. Thus all the municipalities who employ Health Officers and the Sanitary Inspectors get a grant from the Government.

That policy existed in our State till 1930, when suddenly the Government withdraw this concession when about five municipalities had come forward to employ a qualified staff. The Baroda Government is still prepared to share half the cost of the pay of the health officers, but none of the municipalities, except that of Baroda and Navasari, have yet been able to employ them. Out of the 'B' Class Sudharies only Vyara has maintained a sanitary inspector, and Amreli Sudharai takes the work of the secretary also from the qualified inspector. In all the other sudharies the work of sanitation is either done by the secretaries or slerks who have no training in the line.

Sanitation was essentially a local problem and had to be studied on the spot by the local staff. Recognising this principle it was made compulsory to employ health officers or inspectors of nuisances on population basis in England for the countries. Each municipal borough or a country had its own health staff, and the Ministry of Health works through them. Certain Health laws are adoptive and others compulsory. Counties and municipal boroughs have combined infectious diseases, hospital and maternity homes or even the health staff, if individually they are too poor to maintain them.

In addition to the Government agency there was always a public body of men, social workers, doctors and administrators, etc. who created public opinion for the new reforms to be introduced which were usually initiated and followed by legislation.

After briefly enumerating the number of laws administered through the Health Department of Great Britain, Dr. Pandit proceeded:—

"If we consider the state of our advancement in this light then I feel that there is yet everything to be done in Baroda State in point of view of sanitation.

"My predecessors had therefore mainly to concentrate on educating both who were governing and being governed in the State. Some of them were eminent speakers and others tried to introduce legislation. But still the practical application of the methods on modern lines had yet to be introduced and I might say Baroda City, Navasari and Vyara have just made the beginning.

Coming to the practical problems in the State Dr. Pandit offered a few remarks on the state of things revealed in the annual report. He said: "The figures for deaths, howsoever, defective they may be, reveal certain facts, viz.:—

(1) The mortality due to fevers is about 80 per cent of the total. (2) That death-rate and sickness rate particularly increases roughly during the six months of August to February. (3) That this must be due to malaria, typhoid, cholera, small-pox and pneumonics mainly, and that no part of the State is free from this rise in curve. (4) It may be that malaria is more intense in Navasari Prant, but it is fairly common in Baroda, Mahesana and even Amreli Prant, and that the preventive measures are needed throughout the State. (5) That malaria must be contributing to the higher incidence of tuberculosis, and particularly aneamias that are so often seen in women during their expectant period. (6) That the death rate in the age group for women from 15 to 30 is at least twice as much than in men in most terms. (7) That the infant mortality in children under one year which is about 200|- for the rural areas and about 250 for the city of Baroda, per thousand births, shows that as the contraceptive methods are unknown in India, frequent child bearing, poverty, bad milk supply in cities and the old methods of treatment at births are the causes. (8) The same causes to a certain extent work for the age group of 1 to 5 years, where the mortality reaches the alarming figure of 400 per thousand births. Small-pox and pneumonics and whooping cough, etc., epidemic diseases, etc., must be working to bring about this excessive mortality. (9) That the State is remarkably free from epidemics of cholera and plague and small-pox due to prompt measures of control, satisfactory vaccination, and the efforts of the State to provide adequate water supply. The extremes of heat and cold and other climate factors also play a great part

"I, therefore, propose to the conference to think out and suggest remedies for meeting the conditions I have briefly mentioned. In the end I might assure the Sar Suba Saheb that he will get every co-operation and assistance in any scheme the Government might sanction.

Then the conference discussed some important points of sanitation and the staff's grievances.


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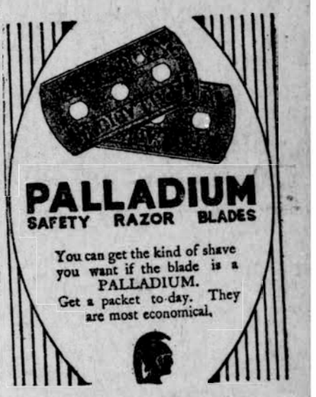
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## *AROUSING CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY*

### *Novel Scheme To Be Tried In Poona*

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

A committee consisting of Municipal Councillors and citizens with the Chief Officer, Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, as Organizer and General Secretary is pushing ahead with the arrangements which are to be on lines never before tackled in an Indian city. The idea behind the scheme is to place vividly before the people of Poona, a striking picture of their city as it is to-day and to point out the urgent needs for improvement and progress, and thus arouse a sense of civic responsibility among the people which will hasten that progress. It is anticipated that this event would tape place in January next.

One of the main features of the activity will be an immense clean-up campaign in which the Municipal Authorities will co-operate with the people. Volunteers will be enrolled in each Peth, working under sub-committees, and it will be their duty to see that their particular area is scrupulously cleansed of all rubbish and made as spick and span as the condition of the buildings and streets will allow.

THE SECOND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

The second important feature will be an exhibition to be conducted in the 10 acres of open grounds situated at the other end of the Lloyd Bridge opposite Shiwaji statue. In the religious section each different religion will be given a stall where all the information concerning the particular religion will be available to enquiries. In addition there will be maps and drawings to show the population of the city from the religious angle, and the different communities occupying different parts of the city.

The section devoted to city administration will show how the city is controlled from the Municipal President down through the Councillors, officers and departments, and each department will have a stall in which it will be possible to see after a few minutes' study what it is doing for the city and its methods of working. These stalls will include health displays, education, statistics, details concerning propertp in the city and information as to how the people of the city live i.e. in regard to the trades and businesses they follow.

INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

Every industry in the city will have a stall in which it will be shown how and where the raw material is secured, the kind of tools used, the wages paid, the quantities of work turned out; how the products are marketed and where, and hints as to how the industries could be improved. In each stall there will be craftsmen actually at work. Where no information is available or a trade does not co-operate, a blank will be left.

At the same time, a sports meeting will be held, lasting for several days in which different parts of the city will compete for city championship in each line of sport.

At the end of the session the new Association, now being organized and which will have as its watchword "Poona in 1950" a perfect city will be officially launched.

The Exhibition office is opened at the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona, and the Exhibition Section and the Bazar Section and theevE

tion will be organized under the direct supervision of the Trustees of the Museum.

# EDUCATION FOR AMATEURS

## Cinema University

BY H. H. HEAD.

Perhaps some of those pedagogic amateurs saw a reference in the Press to the fact that schools that wish to use the cinema in teaching, but have not the money for projectors and films, may apply for grants to the Cinematograph Fund under Section 2 of the Sunday Entertainment Act. Sir James Marchant, of 36, St. Martin's-lane, W.C., stated in the "News-Chronicle" that he will supply headmasters, etc., with all the requisite information.

This is only one of the indications of the prominence which sub-standard films must eventually achieve. Obviously 35 is too costly and too unwieldy for use in school's, and the tendency with the advent of talkies is to make even th 16 only just a manageable proposition.

A PEOPLE'S CINEMA UNIVERSITY?

It is a fact that films and film-making are becoming a thing of social importance, covering a much wider field than as entertainment qua amusement. There is much talk of a People's Cinema University, which, amongst its services, will supply the needs of the educational profession. This apparently has the sponsorship of Sir Oswald Stoll (who has seen his other dreams o f aforetime come true), together with the Rev. Sir James Marchant, referred to above.

There is also considerable mention of a National Film Institute, to be incorporated under a Royal Charter. Both of these promise to cater for the technical student of cinematography and will bring sub-standard films into their own. Here those who started early as amateurs of to-day will reap the benefit of experience.

For the benefit of those in London who wish to attend classes in technical work, I would remind them that the Regent Street Polytechnical is running a course of instruction in the technique of film craft. The session opens this month.

E.M.B. AND CLASSROOM FILM.

There is also another avenue for those educationally minded. The Empire Marketing Board has just issued an enlarged edition of its cataloge of films. The new departure is a section entitled "Class-room Films." Here the amateurs have an opportunity of obtaining suggestions for working out their own interest films. A Chesterfield schoolmaster, Mr. W. H. George, is, I see, making a film recording the relation of the town's educational system to the industrial life of the community. E.M.B., through Major John Grierson, of "Drifters" fame, is supervising the scenario and the editing. Here, again, is scope for amateur interest.

"BLACK DIAMONDS."

Amateurs also might take a lesson from a Yorkshire miner, Mr. Charles Hanmer. He experimented with magic lantern and camera in 1912, and with his life savings he bought a movie camera. Without money, but with voluntary assistance of his fellows he made a film which he called "The Tollers". Most of it was shot 1,000 feet down and two miles from pithead. He had, of course, to market it, but just then talkies came. He set to work again and in spite of lighting problems and technical ignorance he has promised a picture now known as "Black Diamonds," which, when occasion affords, should be seen.

RADIOLYMPIA.

Those who visited the Radio Show at Olympia may have noticed a cinema in a box, giving publicity to a radio component. This was devised at short notice by Dr. Huges, of the B.A.A.C.

The box contained an ensign Alpha 16 projector and about ten feet of film, looped for continuous running. I was told that only sixteen copies of the film were worn out during the exhibition.

With a good joint, about 500 revolutions were obtained before the sprocket holes began to give out. The film was made by exposing single pictures and adding suitable titles. The animated diagram was a great attraction. Half of the passers-by stopped to look at it.

I noticed only one other projector at this exhibition and that had a new gramophonic connector for home talkies.—"The Era."

# Around And About The Theatre Land

**National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatre and which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.**

## "MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA" SETS AN EXAMPLE

*By Our Art And Dramatic Critic.*

The lecture by Prof G. R. Pranjpye of the Royal Institute of Science on "The Scientific Basis of Talkies" organised by the Motion Picture Society of India was well attended and well listened to. The lecture is the first of series the Motion Picture Society of India contemplates to organise for the systematic education as well as for informative guidance of the public.

* * * *

Professor Pranjpye explained with illustrated charts and diagrams the complicated processes essential for the production of "modern talkies". The main problems were, he observed, twofold, the registration of sound on a record with the least amount of "distortion" and the reproduction of the sound from the record again with the least amount of "distortion".

He explained further the various ways in which these results were sought to be achieved. Synchronisation of the picture with the sound was naturally the most difficult to overcome. And, he explained how the method of recording sound independently of the picture proved to be unsatisfactory.

* * * *

The present method of sound and action pictures photographed on one and the same film carried out by the methods known as the "variable area" and the "variable intensity" was nearer the aspiration of the producer of talkies.

* * * *

Prof. Pranjpye's lecture may be taken as indicative of the positively educative work undertaken by the Motion Picture Society. As Syt. Hirlekar, Secretary of the Society, rightly pointed out, the Society is not only eager but is determined to prepare for the industry the congenial ground for progressive work, not for empty or abstract discussions.

* * * *

Prof. Pranjpye ended his lecture with a significant remark He said it was time it was more generally recognised in India that it was essential that scientists were enabled to carry on research work and experiments that could lead to beneficial results for the industry.

* * * *

With the healthy departure already initiated by the Motion Picture Society of India, the time is not, let us hope, very distant when the industry will recognise not only the truth but the value of the statement made by Prof. Pranjpye.

* * * *

The next lecture in the series the Motion Picture Society of India proposes to arrange will discuss "Television" a subject that could be dealt with satisfactorily only by such experts as Syt. Kantabet. These lectures should not be missed by those who regard the screen industry in India seriously and are capable of understanding its leading position. The Modern Picture Society of India has certainly raised the level as well as the tone of the current discussions on screen art and industry. And, it is, surely, reasonable to expect that the Society will maintain that high level in all its endeavours.

* * * *

For, it is no secret to mention that the present conditions of the screen art and industry in India, its unorganised activities, its indifferent outlook, its petty outlook make the fruitful discussion of any intelligent proposition about its present or future next to impossible.

# THE TALKIES REQUIRE

## Naturalness Not Dull Mummery

**Harold Huth**

When at school, did you never meet the Old Boy? He turned up on Speech Days and at the annual sports just to inform you that the boys then at school were not a patch, either as scholars or athletes, on those of his own day.

That is the attitude taken up by dear Francis X. Bushman, than whose there should be no more honoured name in the international film world. For Bushman, I believe, was already a star and directing himself when Chaplin was still struggling on the English stage.

"THE OLD BOY."

Now, while I pay every tribute to Mr. Bushman's prestige as a film artist, and honour him as a pioneer, I feel, after reading his attack on present-day film acting, that I cannot congratulate him on his common sense. The Old Boy at school was not convinced by documentary evidence of examinations passed or sports records broken. And I fear, too, that Mr. Bushman has a bee in his bonnet which neither facts nor insect-powder will dislodge.

So I write this, not in the hope of converting Mr. Bushman, but to justify present-day film players in the minds of any who might be misled by his fallacious and, I am convinced, ill-considered remarks.

I am quite prepared to believe that in the early days of filming the artist's lot must have been very hard indeed, and those of us who have entered the industry within recent years honour Mr. Bushman and his contemporaries for their pluck and persistence.

But because you respect the memory of George Stephenson, and realise the difficulties he overcome as the pioneer of railways, you do not therefore conclude that the "Rocket" was a finer locomotive than that which draws the Flying Scotsman, or that its designer was so advanced as our great locomotive engineers of the present day.

That is the relative position of the artists of the day of which Mr. Bushman speaks in comparison with those who are now most prominently before the public. It was the acting of the early pioneers, crude as it may seem to us on looking back, which made the polished performances of to-day possible.

The glory of pantomime did not die on the advent of talking picture. Rather the introduction of voice made it permissible to employ the pantomimic art much more effectively by moderating its use. Passion began to look more like passion and less like St. Vito's Dance.

It is utterly wrong to suppose that talking renders it easy for artists to get across. Speaking kills far more artists than it makes. That was why so many of the old silent picture stars went crash as soon as sound pictures arrived. Talkies showed them to be as crude and unrefined as they really were.

The old medium, as has been pointed out, was largely one of illusion. It was often possible (I am not, of course, referring to my honourable opponent) for sows' ears to masquerade as silk purses.

Mr. Bushman dismisses us present-day players as automatons moving to the orders of the director. Well, in his day, I dare say that many of the world-famous stars were mannequins, beautiful of face and form, but otherwise unattractive and ungifted. Because we never heard them speak we fancied that their other attributes were equally as noble as their physique.

I will not admit that now-a-days we are mere pawns moved by our director. Directors choose us for our personalities, and our ability to fit into certain characters. Their main effort is to develop us, not to crush us.

I cannot credit that even in the early days artists all more or less directed themselves. If in the old Francis X. Bushman productions the cast had been allowed to play their parts just as they each thought fit, the name of Mr. Bushman would to-day be associated with derision and not with honour. My own recollection of silent pictures is that the director called out instructions while the picture was being made, even talking the players how many steps to take to left or right.

I admit we have no Mary Pickford to-day. Modern audiences want actresses who can sink their own individuality in whatever role is given them; there is no call to-day for a "world's sweetheart."

One of the surest signs of the education of our modern public is that much of the old senseless worship of stars, with little thought for their actual talents, has died out. The admiration displayed for artists to-day may not be so overwhelming but it is much more desirable and satisfying, for it comes from the brain as well as from the heart.

I am surprised at Mr Bushman citing Charles Chaplin, who is entirely an exception. He provided just as remarkable a contrast in his own day as now.

I cannot see why the theatre should be condemned as a cradle for film artists. It has always fed the cinema, even in the early days. The artists whom Mr. Bushman specially applauds began on the stage, and, on his own admission, he started there himself.

DEBT TO THE STAGE.

When talkies were introduced, and elocutionary powers were added to all the other attributes demanded of screen artists, the stage became more than ever the feeder of the studio. It gave us Mr. Arliss, who is a greater character actor than the silent films ever knew. Although advanced in years, he has mastered studiocraft just as years ago he did stagecraft.

In England to-day most of the leading film artists are recruited from the stage. Jack Buchanan, Jack Hulbert, Gordon Harker, and many others learned their acting in the theatre. They have since adapted their technique to suit the requirements of the screen, but the groundwork of dictation, deportment, and the study of character were all learned before they ever saw a film studio.

Naturalness has succeeded mummery, and to-day we either live our roles or make way for those who can. Everything on the silent screen was artificial; everything on the talkies has to be, seemingly, a part of real life.

To Mr. Bushman's suggestion that we present-day artists would have cut sorry figures on the silent screen I make no reply. But I shall look forward to seeing Mr. Bushman in British talkies! —"Film Weekly."

# Communal Award Unjust And Unsatisfactory

## SHAIKH ABDUL MAJID'S ADDRESS AT A. J. KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

The following are extracts from the presidential address delivered by Shaikh Abdul Majid, M.L.C., at the 14th session of the All-India Khilafat Conference, held at Ajmere, on 25th and 26th instant:

We are meeting at a time when India is passing through a metamorphosis of a mighty nature not only political and economical but social and religious as well. The root cause of most of the woes and troubles of India was the caste system and the caste ridden mentality of the majority community which had grown oblivious of all feelings of justice and brotherhood. In his opinion caste system was a negation of nationalism, socialism, democracy and all the noble ideals that the modern world aspires for and stands for; that it had super-imposed upon a vast majority of people, social and economic inequalities to protect against which the demand for Separate Electorates had arisen; although separate electorates were not an adequate remedy against the social degradation and economic exploitation of the people by the higher castes.

Referring to the insistence of the Muslim community on the retention of Separate Electorates he gave his opinion that there was no other choice left to the Mussalmans. But the responsibility for rejecting the Joint Electorates wholly rested with the Hindu community who would never tolerate the statutory majorities of the Mussalmans on population basis in some of the Provinces. The Mussalmans, he said, offered to accept Joint Electorates in March 1927 and continued to work for it until the Nehru Report not only deprived them of the weightage in Minority Provinces but threatened their majority to be converted into minority. The Khilafat Party was therefore compelled to join the All-India Muslim Conference, but even in the resolution of that Conference there was enough room for the acceptance of the Joint Electorates, if the Hindus agreed to the Statutory Majorities for the Mussalmans on the population basis.

FUTURE GOAL OF MUSLIMS

He discussed at length the future goal of the Mussalmans of India which, he says, has been partly influenced by the attitude of the British Government towards the religious requirements and political interests of the Muslim community, and partly by their association with the Indian National Congress. He prefers equal partnership for India within the commonwealth of British Nations with His Majesty the King Emperor and his descendants as the hereditary and constitutional custodians of this Commonwealth. He further opined that the Imperial Conference be converted into an Imperial Legislature which may pave the path for the League of Nations to establish an International Legislature for the Nations of the world. He at the same time asserts that in an India completely independent of British connection the Mussalmans have nothing to fear from the Hindus. They will be quite in a position to hold their own and protect their own interests, but practical statesmanship dictates a course that is possible of achievement.

RELEASE C. D. PRISONERS.

He gives the following proposals for a lasting peace:—(1) Civil Disobedience Movement to cease at once. (2) Declaration by the Government that the responsibility in the centre and at the provinces will be introduced simultaneously, the safe-guards to be mutually agreed to in the third Round Table Conference. (3) The Congress leaders to co-operate with the Government in putting down violent outrages and outbreaks. (4) Withdrawal of Ordinance Bill by the Government. (5) Participation of the Congress in the Third Round Table Conference. (6) Release of Civil Disobedience Prisoners.

For the Hindu-Muslim settlement he suggests two alternative formulae:—(1) Reservation of seats on population basis for all the communities in all the Provincial Legislatures with Separate Electorates; (2) Reservation of seats on population basis for the Muslim majorities, and existing weightage plus one-third of the existing nominated seats for Muslim minorities in the Provincial Legislatures with Joint Electorates throughout India.

One-third Muslim representation in the Federal Legislatures, separation of Sind, introduction of reforms in British Baluchistan, residuary powers to lie with the Provinces, due share in Central and Provincial Cabinets and Services and religious and cultural safe-guards form the necessary parts of both the proposals.

COMMUNAL AWARD.

Referring to the Communal Award he says, that the Hindus and Sikhs have carried on agitation against the Communal Award on the pretext that it was favourable to the Mussalmans while believing in their heart of hearts that it had given to the Mussalmans only a portion of their demands but not their full demands. The Muslim position has been absolutely weakened throughout India as the result of the Award. The very fact that the Hindus would not come to any settlement with the Mussalmans in spite of their cries that the Award was Pro-Muslim betrays that they are inwardly happy at the Premier's decision.

The Premier's decision gives to the Hindus substantial majority in C. P., U. P., Madras, Bombay and Assam. It gives them undue weightage in N. W. F. Provinces and Sind if separated; it helps them to convert the Muslim majority in Bengal into a minority with the aid of Europeans' votes, it enables them to do the same in the Punjab with the help of Sikhs and a few Nationalist Mussalmans.

Only in two respects Communal Award has been fair to the Mussalmans. Separate electorates have been retained and N. W. F. Province has been guaranteed equality of treatment. An impression is gaining ground in the mind of the Muslim public that N. W. Frontier Province has gained its freedom simply because the people of that Province had joined the Congress and made immense sacrifices and suffered indescribable injuries and brutalities. The moral of this impression is very obvious and it is this that if the Mussalmans of Bengal, Sind, British Baluchistan and Punjab joined the Congress they have also gained their objects and such a moral whether right wrong finds its justification in terms of the Communal Award. In spite of my effort not to believe it, it irresistably takes hold of me. Is it because there is some truth in it if not the whole truth?

IT IS UNSATISFACTORY.

If no assurance is given to the Mussalmans about the separation of Sind simultaneously with the inauguration of the New Constitution, if British Baluchistan is denied the reformed Constitution, if European community in Bengal does not see its way to forego a few seats to restore the Muslim majority in Bengal as was agreed to between the minorities' delegates at the R. T. C. in the Minority Pact, the Mussalmans of India should reject the Award and concert united measures for wrecking the New Constitution with all their might. The Award in its present shape is most unsatisfactory, disappointing and injust.

THIRD R. T. C. WELCOMED

He welcomes the holding of the third Round Table Conference but claims that for the purpose of election of Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference the power should be given to the Muslim Political organisations to hold their own Congress and elect their own representatives

About the condition of the Muslims in Native States he suggests the appointment of Vakils on behalf of the Khilafat Conference to watch their interests and to get their own grievances redressed by constitutional agitation.

In conclusion he made a fervent appeal to the Mussalmans of India to sink their petty differences and to unite. If form of electorates is the only question dividing the Mussalmans of India let the advocates of separate or joint electorates show a spirit of accommodation and patch up a compromise. He suggests the voluntary dissolution of all the existing political organisations of the Mussalmans to form a united Muslim Association with a democratic Constitution within which a minority should have all the freedom and facility to convert the majority to its view. Political divisions in the Muslim Camp have destroyed the solidarity of the community, created animosity and bitterness and misunderstanding among the Muslim masses and it has become practically impossible for any organisation to do any constructive work of real value.

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just those critical times when a growing girl needs special care and extra nourishment. This is when a course of SCOTT'S Emulsion works wonders It keeps the bloom of health on those little cheeks. it banishes tiredness and anaemia. it wards off coughs, colds and more serious illnesses.

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## CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Bhadarva Vad 14, 1968.
Muslim—Jamadil Avaal 27, 1351.
Parsi—Farvandin 23, 1302.
Sunrise 6h. 29m.
Sunset—6h. 30m.
Hightide—11-08, 23-28.
Low Tide—4-45, 17-15.
Phases of Moon—New moon 30th Sept. 11h. 0m. a.m. First Quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m. a.m. Full moon 14th Oct. 6h. 48m. p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: Royal Fusiliers vs. 15th Fd. Bde. Cooperage. 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 30.

S. S. Mantua with English mails of September 15, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, October 1.

S. S. Narkunda with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, October 3.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

### DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR—"Night World". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Cheat." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Mischief." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Arsene Lupin." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO "Ben-Hur"—Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Palmy Days." Daily at 3-30. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Rainbow Trail." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
GLOBE—"Branded Oath." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Friday at 3 p.m.
ROXY—"Careless Lady." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

### KHADI WEEK

#### To-day's Programme

In connection with the Khadi Week organized as a part of Gandhi Jayanti celebrations, ladies' batches will sell khadi to-day (Thursday) at the following Bazaars: (1) Seeds Market, (2) Sugar Market, (3) Kariana Bazaar, (4) Malbar Kariana Bazaar, (5) Moodi Bazaar, (6) Vanvass Bazaar, (7) Ghee Bazaar, (8) Jariwala Bazaar.

#### Santa Cruz Khadi And Swadeshi Bazar.

A Swadeshi Bazar opened at Santa Cruz, on the Station Road for one week on 27th Sept. It will remain open upto 2nd October on account of Gandhi Jayanti.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records, 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi, 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi Gulam Mohamed Kamari, light Music by Pranjiwandas Narsilal and Pandit Nagarkar..

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.—The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 24th instant, was 349; of these 251 were males and 98 females.

SOCIAL GATHERING.—The St. Xavier's College Ex-Students' Association social gathering will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the College Hall.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.—The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment A.F.I. will play a programme of Music at the Esplanade Band-Stand to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 (weather permitting).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—Clan Line Steamer "Clanmaciver" arrived Suez on 27th inst.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Argun Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 27th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 9, via Penang and Colombo.


THE RIALTO

UPTO FRIDAY, 30TH SEPT.
DAILY AT
3-30, 6-15 & 9.30 P.M

SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES TO SCHOOLS DAILY AT 3-30 P.M. SHOW

The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's WORLD'S GREATEST PICTURE

BEN HUR

with

RAMON NOVARRO

AND A CAST OF 150,000


# 38th "EMERGENCY COUNCIL" JAILED

## 18 Months' R. I.

## CHOWPATTY MEETING SEQUEL

BOMBAY, Wednesday

The meeting convened by the Congress Committee at Chowpatty last evening to celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi had a sequel in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day, when the president and the secretary of the 38th "Emergency Council" were charged with assisting the management of an unlawful association and defying the order of the Police Commissioner banning the meeting.

INDEPENDENCE.

The magistrate found the accused guilty and remarked that they had, besides praying for the health of Mahatma Gandhi, "advocated the establishment of independence by driving the British out of India." He, therefore, sentenced both the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, or, in default, further imprisonment for three months on the first charge. The accused were also awarded three months' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge, both sentences to run concurrently.

MEETING BANNED.

Mr. Husain Ellias, police prosecutor, stated that the local Congress committee had announced through the "Congress Bulletin" that a meeting would be held at Chowpaty on Tuesday evening to celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. The meeting was thereupon banned by the Police Commissioner, and a police force was kept as Chowpatty to prevent the holding of the meeting. At about 6 p.m. the two accused who were president and secretary of the Emergency Council, came on Chowpatty sands and began addressing a crowd of about 1,000 persons. The accused were arrested by the Gamdevi police.

Mr. Ellias further stated that as the persons assembled refused to disperse the police resorted to a mild lathi charge.

READING OF LEAFLETS.

Inspector Forster, of the Gamdevi police station, stated that he arrested the accused as they were reading aloud to the audience two vernacular leaflets.

The accused admitted that they were president and the secretary respectively of the Emergency Council and that they took part in the Chowpatty meeting.

The magistrate found the accused guilty under Section 17(2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Section 143 I.P.C., and sentenced them as above.

### LOMELINO DA SILVA'S FAREWELL CONCERT

#### A Successful Function

The third song recital of Sr. Lomelino Da Silva at Opera House was a signal success judged from all critical standards.

Sr. Silva is no cold singer; he sings because the artist in him, clamours for expression. The ease and agility with which he takes the top notes is marvellous and sometimes his sob seems to equal that even the great Caruso. In "Elegie D'Amore" by Massenet he reached to such a pitch of pathetic tenderness that many of the audience were moved to tears. The last piece of the programme "O Pardadiso" from Romanza of Vasco da Gama brought down the curtain in ringing applause.

Prof. Franz, the popular Maestro of Bombay played 5 violin solos and two obligatos with Sr. Lomelino. In solo he really showed himself as a magnificent player; and in obligato he proved most helpful and sympathetic.

On Herr Sagasser the pianist fell the onus of the entire stiff programme and he showed himselw wonderfully well. He had to be on the stage all the time and besides he had to give 2 solo recitals. The audience, forgetting this for a moment perhaps, encored him lustily after every piece. It seems such a pity that he has to leave Bombay for Vienna after the contract with Taj Mahal Hotel expires in November.

### ACQUITTED ON MURDER CHARGE

#### A Case Of Mistaken Identity

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Alibux 'alias' Ghadoo Idoo, a Mahomedan, was put up on the charge of murder.

It was alleged by the prosecution that Hari Hiru, a taxi-driver, heard a disturbance in the 12th Khetwadi Lane. Going there, he saw the accused stabbing one Shanker with a knife Hari chased the accused who, however, made good his escape. The victim of the outrage succumbed to the injuries.

A police constable in plain clothes was placed at the disposal of Hari with whom he worked as a cleaner, in the hope of tracing the accused. After about a month and a half, on 19th July last Hari met another man who had witnessed the outrage and knew the name of the accused. From his information, the accused was arrested and identified by Hari.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

The defence was of mistaken identity. It was pleaded that it was not probable that Hari would be able to identify the culprit after such a long time.

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, and Mr Justice Broomfield, accepting the verdict, acquitted the accused.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P and O mail steamer "Corfu" with the mails from London of the 22nd instant arrived at Port Said at 2-30 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

### PROTECTION TO INDIAN LONG STAPLE

#### Against Influx Of Foreign Cottons

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In their written evidence submitted to the Tariff Board, the Indian Central Cottor. Committee had stated that "under normal conditions and circumstances, an import duty on cotton should afford protection" to the grower of cotton of staples between 7/8" and 1".

In pursuance of the request made by the Tariff Board during the oral examination of the Committee, the latter have now further examined this subject with particular reference to the margin to be allowed in staple length for errors in testing and indirect competition, and have addressed a supplementary communication to the Tariff Board in this connection. The Committee are of opinion that long staple Indian cotton of one inch and below should be given effective protection and that this object would be achieved if the maximum length of staple is fixed at 31/32 inch with a margin of 3/64 inch.

### THE COLVALLENSES UNION

The Feast of the St. Fancisso de Chages, Patron of Colvale, was celebrated by the Parishioners in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul by the solemn High Mass, Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, Sermon by Rev. Fr. Thee Lobo and Benediction on Sunday.

Rev. Fr. Theo Lobo, the President of the Union, at length dwelt upon the necessities which mainly contribute towards the success of the Union. Unity and organisation, he emphasised, were the fundamental principles upon which rest the life of Union.

He desired the Union to provide fraternal brotherhood based on the broad charity of Christianity irrespective of cast, creed, condition and learning to work out its aim with good-will, mutual love and intense sympathy for all and especially for the poor.

He expressed his sincere desire that the villagers of Colvale, Chicolin and Camolin residing in Bombay to join the Union in numbers and in the name of Catholic Action made a fervent appeal for spiritual and temporal help for the unfortunates.

### To-day's Women's Meeting Postponed

The public meeting of the women of Bombay which was to come off to-day at 3 p.m. at Ranchhoddas Kanji's Wadi is postponed until further notice.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, tenders to the amount of £23,075,000 at 1s. 6 5/32d. were received and allotted approximately 4 1/3 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 5th October on the same conditions as previously announced.

# CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS JAILED

## FOR PICKETING CURRENCY OFFICE AND BANK

Bombay, Wednesday.

Five Congress volunteers who were arrested yesterday in connection with picketing of the Currecy Office and banks in the Fort area were produced this morning in the court of Mr. D. N.D. Khandalawalla Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

The accused were charged under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

Two volunteers who were arrested for picketing the gates of the Currency Office were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

HONGKONG BANK PICKETING

One of the two volunteers arrested for picketing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was awarded four months' rigorous imprisonment while another was given six months' hard labour A third man arrested at the same place was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30/ or in default, six weeks' further imprisonment. The latter accusd pleaded that he was merely watching the picketing but the Magistrate did not believe the plea, and convicted the accused.

CYCLE SHOP PICKETING

Another Congress volunteer arrested for picketing a Cycle shop in Princess Street this morning was also convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOUND OVER

One Hindu who was arrested for picketing a goldsmith's shop at Mumbadevi yesterday expressed regret and was bound over ina sum of Rs. 20/ for a period of six months.

A Muslim who was arrested yesterday at Modikhana and found in possession of 1,600 "Boycott Week" handbills also expressed regret, and was bound over for the same period in a sum of Rs. 25/

### DENIES HE LED CONGRESS PROCESSION

#### Hotel Proprietor On Bail

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sridhar Subbrao Prabhu, who was arrested by the police last evening in front of 'Congress House," was charged to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, with disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner under Section 143 I. P. C.

It was alleged that the accused was leading a procession which started from Chowpaty at the conclusion of the meeting convened by the Congress last evening.

Counsel for accused stated that his client was the owner of several Hindu hotels in Bombay. He had been merely out for a walk at Chowpaty with his child yesterday when he was arrested. He requested the Court to release the accused on bail as he was innocent.

Mr Ellias, police prosecutor, raised no objection to the bail but said that the accused was actually at the head of the procession.

Defence counsel: But he had his child in his arms. He would not lead a procession with a child with him.

Magistrate: That does not prevent him from leading a procession. Probably he wanted the child to share the glory!

The accused was ordered to be relaised on a bail of Rs 150 to enable him to prepare his defence.

### CONGRESS LITERATURE

A Christan youth, arrested last night in Old Hanuman Lane, was produced, this morning, in the Court of Mr. D. N D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and remanded to custody for seven days.

Sub-Inspector Vani, of the special branch, raided a house in Old Hanuman Lane and arrested the accused. The accused was found in possession of a large quantity of Congress literature including copies of the Peshawar report. The police seized the literature and put the accused under arrest.

### Cotton Broker Arrested.

Mr. Damodar Karsandas Shah a prominent cotton broker was arrested on Wednesday under the Special Powers Ordinance and sent to the Byculla House of Correction.

# BOMBAY TO REVIVE BIG CRICKET

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Islam Gymkhana have issued invitations to several well-known leaders of the different communities to tea on 5th October at 6 p.m. with a view to discuss the question of reviving the big cricket carnival in Bombay.

It will be recalled that in view of the statement issued by the Special Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana recently, some cricketers and public-men felt that an effort should be made to bring together representatives of all the Gymkhanas to see whether a compromise acceptable to all the parties might not be possible. The Islam Gymkhana have, therefore, called an informal meeting so as to evolve a scheme whereby the co-operation of all the parties might be secured to revive cricket carnival.

### Bombay Mayor's Dinner To All India Cricketers

Persons desiring to purchase tickets for the Dinner to be given in honour of the All-India Cricket Team at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday next, at 8-30 p.m. are requested to secure them before 4 p.m. on Saturday. There are only about 40 tickets available now. Tickets can be had from the Municipal Secretary's Office and also from Mr. H. W. Bryant at the Y.M.C.A., 12 Wodehouse Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Drachenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on 1-10-32.


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STILL THE BEST THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

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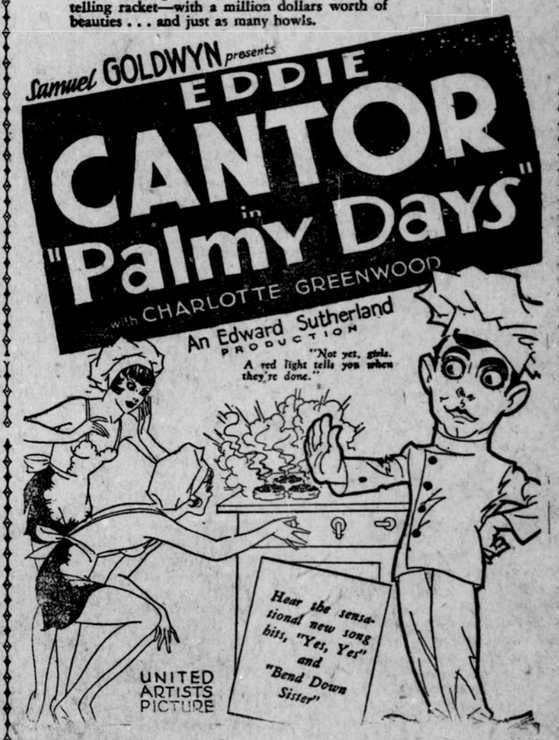
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# INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER DIVIDED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A piquant situation has arisen in the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay in regard to the Communal Award of the Prime Minister.

It will be recalled that the Chamber has over and again, emphasised its opinion in favour of Joint Electorates. After the Award was declared, a sub-committee was appointed to consider this question, which, in its report, while condemning Separate Electorates, approves of them, in a round-about way. This has naturally caused great resentment, especially among the older members, as those who voted for this plastic proposal are said to be Nationalists and followers of Mahatma Gandhi.

TIME NOT YET.

The sub-committee in its report stated it is strongly against communal representation as it is detrimental to nation-building and national interests. At the same time, it admits that the conditions prevailing in the country and the alleged loss of mutual trust and confidence and the resultant failure of the country's representatives at the Round Table Conference to arrive at another solution do not indicate a situation that could justify the Chamber demanding the immediate complete abolition of those principles.

At the same time, the sub-committee disapprove of the extension of this principle to alien communities and interests out of all proportion to any claim that they might have.

Finally, the sub-committee states: "The sub-committee is firmly convinced that if the principle of Separate Electorates for communities is to be retained in the constitution, it should be retained not because his Majesty's Government desire that it should be retained, but because the parties concerned have mutually agreed for its retention until such time as may be necessary."

PROF. SHAH'S OPPOSITION.

Prof. K.T. Shah strongly opposes the report of the sub-committee of the Chamber, on the ground that it admits the principle of communal or separate electorates in one form or another. Instead of attacking it and refusing to be drawn in, it accepts the separate electorate indirectly, he says. He exhaustively deals with the various aspects of separate electorates in his statement in the report.

Mr. Manu Subedar, the vice-president of the Chamber, and the younger group of his followers, however, support the report of the sub-committee.

PREMIER'S DECISION.

Prof. Shah contends that the decision of the Prime Minister is 'ex-parte,' as apart from the wrangle at the two sessions of the R.T.C. neither the Prime Minister nor any other members of the British Government had taken any part, judicial or arbitrative, on this question, officially. Besides the Prime Minister after the dispersal of the R.T.C. did not invite any hearing from the spokesmen of the parties concerned, as to the precise merits of their respective cases.

Then, Prof. Shah submits that thet the Prime Minister was not commissioned by the Indian representatives to give the communal award. Besides, he had not sufficient material before him to arrive at a fair conclusion.

FATAL TO SOLIDARITY.

According to Prof. Shah, the Award is fatal to national solidarity and only secured and guaranteed the British domination of India for an indefinite period This also defeats the solemn pledges for a real transfer of power, dating from 1917. He then puts down in detail the evils of separate electorates and especially, the fact that under the Premier's Award the Europeans are virtually made dictators, and urges the Indian Merchants' Chamber to disapprove of the Communal Award.

REGULAR DUEL.

At the meeting of the committee on Tuesday night, there was a regular duel between the old members and the young group led by Mr. Manu Subedar, who wanted to approve and adopt the report of the sub-committee. The older members stood by the report prepared by Prof. K.T. Shah but they were in a minority, some of the old and well-known members having left the Committee-room, anticipating the opposition of the young group.

THOSE WHO VOTED.

Among those who voted for Prof. Shah's amendment were the mover Prof. Shah, Mr. Sarabhai Pratprai, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, and Principal Sorab R. Davar.

Those who voted for the Sub-Committee's report were Mr Manu Subedar, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Mr. G. G. Gokuldas Morarji, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Mr. Mangaldas B. Mehta, Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah, Mr. Thakorlal H. Vakil and others. The sub-committee's report was ultimately approved.


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CLARK GABLE

NEXT SATURDAY AT

THE CAPITOL

PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE


### Cricket In Bombay

The following will represent the Spencer Cup Combined XI Team against the Hindu Gymkhana on Sunday, October 2:—D. K. Kapadia, K. Meherhomji; D. Havewalla, K. H. Marolia, C. Billimoria, J. N. Elavia, Doli Tata, J. Dadisett, J. Khote K. Bharucha, H. S. Mistry.

Reserves: S. Cooper, and E. J. Baria.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29 1932

# RELEASE HIM FORTHWITH

Though the Poona Pact has been accepted by Government and Gandhiji has broken his fast and his health is no longer, as the latest medical reports indicate, a matter of grave concern, the talk about the possibility of his release is still entertained in various quarters. Mr. G. K. Deodhar, representing the Servants of India Society, has cabled to the Prime Minister urging the unconditional release of Gandhiji "in view of the strain of the negotiations on his weak health and the danger to his life." It is difficult to believe that a Government that would not release him when the need for it was much greater will release him now when the fast is broken and his life is declared to be out of danger. It is equally difficult to believe that Mr. Deodhar is not aware of these considerations.

**ON POLITICAL GROUNDS.**

But it is suggested by some that the main ground for urging Gandhiji's release is tacitly understood to be mostly political. And we should not be surprised if more non-Congress leaders would join Mr. Deodhar in making public or "confidential" appeals for his release. The fact is that many in India have it once again brought home to them that for Government to attempt to solve the Indian constitutional question without Gandhiji is indeed to attempt playing Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. The imposition on the country of any Constitution without the previous approval of the Congress, that is to say for the time being, of Gandhiji must be like an edifice with unstable equilibrium, nobody knowing when the whole structure may crash down.

**A WARNING.**

On the other hand it is equally obvious that Gandhiji's support means the support of the vast bulk of the country, a support which the whole Empire would appreciate. If there is one man more than another, who can settle or unsettle Constitutions and Pacts and Awards and would help Government out of the morass in which its repressive policy has landed it, it is Mahatma Gandhi. And it is foolish to ignore him in devising a constitution for India.

**ONLY REMEDY.**

That is not all. The delay in the complete triumph of non-violence and the imprisonment of the very incarnation of non-violence seems to have released the most dangerous forces of violence and terrorism, which have culminated in the recent murderous raid on the European Institute at Pahartali, which is most sinister in its audacity. Crimes like these cannot be too strongly condemned, but we fear that mere punitive measures, however drastic, cannot permanently end them. That has been the verdict of world history and it has been endorsed by recent experience in India. Rallying of all the forces of non-violence under the leadership of one to whom non-violence is dearer than his life is assuredly the most hopeful method of combating terrorism in India.

**"CO-OPERATOR BY INSTINCT."**

We have, however, no doubt that it would be to Government's own advantage to release Gandhiji forthwith and unconditionally. What Gandhiji says is literally true, that he is a co-operator by instinct. When such a man says in so many words that none will be delighted more than he to endorse any "worthy" suggestion of co-operation by the Congress with the Government and the Round Table Conference, it would be most unwise for Government to ignore such a spontaneous gesture of goodwill. Only, Gandhiji has good reason to add that he would emphasise and underline the adjective "worthy".

**GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.**

It is rumoured that Mr. Jayakar's sudden departure to Poona has something to do with the expected move for co-operation between Congress and Government. However that may be it rests now with Government to make a real move for co-operation without in the least lowering their prestige. The least they can do immediately is to allow all-India leaders to discuss with Gandhiji in the Yeravda Jail all possible methods of honourable co-operation, assuming that what Gandhiji calls a "worthy" suggestion will not be long in coming. Government's exemplary promptness in accepting the Poona Pact has created all over the country a feeling of goodwill that is most helpful for honcurable co-operation. It is a very rare opportunity indeed, and it would be wise for Government not to throw it away.

# Impossible Demand

For some time past the question of the separation of Sind has been greatly agitating the people there, both Hindus and Muslims. There is a distinct cleavage of opinion regarding this vital question. The Congress view favours separation provided the Province can make itself self-supporting, without being a burden on the Central finances. The Congress attitude has been most logical and consistent on the question of separation, whether of Karnatak, Andhra, Orissa or Sind.

**CALL FOR "FREEDOM".**

The Brayne Committee report makes it perfectly clear that the deficit is likely to be in the neighbourhood of 80 lakhs, while the supporters of separation place it at a very much lower figure and the opponents at a higher one. The tax-payer is entitled to ask whether this huge expenditure is worth while at all though Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuhro, in his pamphlet answering the "Criticism of Anti-Sind-Separation Committee," writes of "a little sacrifice in order to secure freedom of their country." If Sind were going to be severed from India for all time, we could have understood Mr. Khuhro speaking about securing the "freedom" of Sind. But all that he wants is a separate administration for Sind, directly responsible to the Central Government, with a Governor and his miniature court!

**PROVOCATIVE POLEMIST.**

Mr. Khuhro has chosen to be a provocative polemist instead of stating his case with the restraint and moderation one expected from a member of the legislature. He calls the "Anti-Sind-Partitionists," "misguided communalists" who are "suffering from communal jaundice," and are blind to the happiness of four million Sindis. He assures us that the people of Sind are willing to tax themselves for the luxury of separation. We should like to know who ascertained their wishes and what was the machinery employed to ascertain them, because it is a singular phenomenon indeed that a tax-payer yearns to add to his burden. Sind is a purely agricultural province without any industries. It has to pay for a colossal Barrage scheme, costing between 18 and 19 crores, which for a long time is not likely to be a paying proposition. We have to remember that other irrigation schemes in the Presidency have belied exuberant official expectation and they scarcely bring a return of one per cent on the enormous capital sunk.

**CRAZE FOR SEPARATION.**

But the question of the Separation of Sind must be considered in conjunction with similar other schemes. Every province wants to be constituted into a separate administration and they all look up to the Central Government for financial help. We are opposed to such separatism on nationalist grounds. Sind is a very backward province and illiteracy is rampant there. The Zamindars with their large holdings monopolise land and separation of Sind will merely add strength to their elbows, since most of them are almost feudal land-owners.

**FRANK ADMISSION.**

It is these people who want to cut themselves off from the civilising influence of the Bombay Presidency, for Mr. Khuhro frankly admits: "The past clearly indicates that Sind had never before any links South by Sea with Bombay, but that it has always been linked with the North — Punjab, Kashmir,etc." This statement is not likely to reassure the Hindus living in Sind, who have always complained that Sind Muslims want to join forces with Punjab Baluchistan and other provinces. We ourselves do not give much credence to such a theory, but this undue anxiety for separation, on the grounds set forth by Mr. Khuhro, is likely to lend support to Hindu apprehensions.

We are indifferent whether Sind wants separation or not. All we are concerned with is that such a step should not throw additional financial burden on the country which it is ill able to bear. Both the Central and Provincial Governments are at present struggling against acute financial stringency and most of them are now living on loans and past cash balances. Everywhere retrenchment is in the air and even Sindis will refuse to tax themselves for the doubtful advantage of separating themselves for the benefit of a few rich land-owners. The country wants all the money it can spare to push forward education, sanitation, medical relief and industries. But here are some people who think nothing of asking the Central Government to throw away nearly a crore of rupees for cutting themselves adrift from the Bombay Presidency. We have yet to know how it will benefit them and the cultivators to have a costly administration with a separate Governor. We are strongly opposed to all schemes which will increase fissiparous tendencies and harm the onward progress of Indian political unity. They are bad for the people and bad for the country, for they are likely to encourage narrow provincialism, if not parochialism, which must be discouraged at all costs.

# THE ORDINANCE BILL

The debate in the Assembly over the Ordinance Bill was notable for its frankness, and the Government had few supporters among the intelligent and independent members. Mr. B. R. Puri's was a masterly analysis, but it is too late now to discuss the legality or otherwise of the power of the Governor-General to promulgate these ordinances, since they have been in force for the last nine months, and what is more the High Courts have no jurisdiction to consider this particular aspect of the question. It is a matter of executive fiat and in face of these powers any kind of constitution will be a mockery, unless such extreme powers are vested in the representatives of the people themselves, who ought to know better than anyone else what is and what is not good for the public.

We are, however, amazed at an interjection of Sir A. Suhrawardy when Mian Shah Nawaz was pleading for a more sensible attitude from the authories in regard to constitutional reforms. The Bengal knight said, taking his cue from some of the Anglo-Indian speakers of the previous day, that "Terrorism had not disappeared!" But he ought to know the elementary truth that the Ordinance Bill is not meant to put down terrorism—but the Civil Disobedience movement. It is only addle-pated people who mix up the two movements which are the very antithesis of each other. We entirely agree with the speakers who said that only a real change of heart among the officials will see the end of both Terrorism and Civil Disobedience.

# THE YERAVDA MIRACLE

## Landmark In Indian History

(By NANALAL NAGINDAS TALAT Y.)

The Saint of Sabarmati has succeeded. The solemn vow that the Wise Man of the East took to eradicate the evil of 'Untouchability' root and branch or to give up his life has indeed worked a miracle. What Hindu reformers could not have dreamt of achieving in years seems to have been achieved in the twinkling of an eye by Gandhiji's determination. The dream of a life-time has been realised to him.

The Settlement has been arrived at almost to the entire satisfaction of the parties concerned, the High Caste Hindus and the Suppressed Classes and the historic agreement has been signed and sealed at the capital of the Deccan. And for that the whole of India owes a deep debt of gratitude to that frail, feeble figure at Yeravda, one of the sublimest sacrificers on Earth.

**TRUE SERVANTS OF THE NATION.**

The nation owes a debt of gratitude to the parties that have played their parts, so well and wisely. Among the prominent ones that shone are, of course, the illustrious 'prisoner', the venerable Pandit whose life in the main has been lived in the service of the nation, the two public-spirited citizens who played the remarkable role of peace-makers and have made their mark in the past and the learned doctor who had the interests of his class as much to his heart as the principal personage with whom he parleyed. And last but not least were those untiring selfless souls but for whose zeal and endeavour what has been achieved would never have been achieved.

**WHY HE WAS BITTER.**

But I must make particular reference, in my appreciation, to Dr. Ambedkar, that much maligned man. The erstwhil champion of joint electorate who despite his convictions somersaulted and favoured separate electorate at the R. T. C. now honours his convictions, thanks to the Mahatma. No one, I suppose, now realises better than the Doctor that the Mahatma's vow was not a political stunt but a grim determination that savoured of the sublimest sacrifice that mankind was ever capable of. It should not to be forgotten that the systematic obstruction of the Caste Hindus to the suppressed classes' efforts for their emancipation and the resultant anguish made the learned Doctor feel bitter and so stiffened his attitude.

It is a matter of genuine pleasure now that the happy end which he had so much at heart has been consummated and that he has not been slow to make amends by publicly recognising the sincerity of Moahatmaji's opinion and his readiness to appreciate his radically different point of view.

**THE MORAL.**

Now what is the moral of this settlement, of this history that has been made at Poona? Two things emerge out of this unique rapprochement, one that unity is the essence of peace and progress and the other that no sacrifice is too great for any deserving cause. The Pact has amply illustrated these. The throwing open of many a place of worship to our suppressed brethren that preceded and now follows the historic Agreement is a landmark in our history.

What could not Unity and Determination do? Little did Rao Bahadur Raja know what was in store for us this year when last year he said what mighty results would be achieved if a man of the character and calibre of Gandhiji had undertaken a real crusade against untouchability. But the work of eradication of this curse must go on. Mere lip sympathy will not do.

# NOTES OF THE DAY

**"Reductio Ad Absurdum."**

Mr. S. K. Bole seems to know by instinct what Bills of his Government would support or at least refrain from opposing. His latest legislative effort is a Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act so as to provide for the representation in the Schools Committee of the Municipal Corporation of three members from the Muslim community, three from the Backward classes and one from the Depressed Classes. It appears that the seven seats to be reserved are from among the 12 seats of the Councillors elected from among the Corporation members. Thus about 3 per cent. of the seats are to be reserved for three communities and probably during the discussion on the Bill, amendments will be suggested to reserve more seats for other minority communities. But even without any such amendment the Bill is a "reductio ad absurdum" of the principle of communal representation. And it is not at all surprising that the Treasury Bench is to remain neutral. It will not oppose the Bill

**Anti-Prohibition Campaign**

It is curious that every Provincial Government that is losing its excise revenue and is therefore inclined to press more liquor on the people finds a ready excuse for doing so, namely, increased illicit distillation. It is on this flimsy ground that Governments of Bombay, Madras and C. P. have recently gone back upon their pledges to bring about progressive prohibition. We now understand that the C. P. Government, too, intends doing likewise. It has lost during the last ten years nearly a crore of rupees in the Excise revenue and has suddenly discovered that as a result of its prohibition policy illicit distillation is alarmingly increasing.

**A Sane Remedy.**

If at all illicit distillation has increased much, the sane method of dealing with the evil is to strengthen the Excise police department and to enlist the co-operation of the people A good and responsible Government can easily secure such co-operation in a country where thousands are prepared even to go to jail for the sake of prohibition. In any case to press more licit liquor upon the people is not a sane method of combating illicit distillation. In England and other countries where the Government is responsible to the people, if illicit possession of opium and cocaine and similar drugs is found to be on the increase, will the Government venture to press more licit opium or cocaine on the people? If it is argued that liquor is less dangerous than opium or cocaine, we reply that it is only half true and that liquor has ruined or killed far more people, though more slowly than has opium or cocaine.

**Wanted Hindi Speeches**

The use of Hindi at all-India conferences is naturally becoming more necessary as persons who do not understand English attend such conferences in increasing numbers. It is said that, when the English speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Delhi session of the Hindu Mahasabha was circulated, some ladies in the gallery tore up the copies of the English address, and threw them down on the delegates, a demonstration which succeeded in persuading the Chairman to make his speech in Hindi. It is incongruous for an Indian to address an Indian multitude in English, when the majority of his audience are unacquainted with that language. It is, therefore, necessary for all non-Hindi speaking people, especially those, who aspire to be or to continue to be leaders to acquire a working knowledge of Hindi or Urdu or of the, simple popular form of either, called Hindustani.

# NO OFFENCE TO SIR P. SETHNA

## Council Of State Incident

### PRESIDENT EXPRESSES REGRET.

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

At the outset of to-day's proceedings in the Council of State, the President made a statement referring to the incident which occurred on Monday when Sir Phirose Sethna was replying to the debate on Indianisation of the Port Trusts.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith said that he had been given to understand that he (Chair) had unduly and unnecessarily interfered with the exercise of his right to reply.

The President pointed out that it was not easy to strike an exact mean between over strictness and over lenience, and he was convinced that in the case of a legislative body such as the Council of State, a tendency towards overlenience might lead to laxity, possibly to an increasing disregard of the rules, and in the end, to less decorum and dignity if not to something worse. From the outset, he (Sir Henry) had set himself to try to maintain the high standard established by Sir Alexander Muddiman.

INCIDENT REGRETTED.

In regard to the present incident, the President observed that in checking Sir Phiroze when he was exercising his right to reply, he did not perhaps give sufficient consideration to the fact that he had permitted Mr. Benthall to intervene, and put a question. This necessarily had the result of diverting Sir Phiroze Sethna's attention from strict lines of his reply and in the circumstances, the Chair might well have allowed him some latitude and was possibly unduly hasty in calling him to order. He assured Sir Phiroze that he had no intention of hurting his feelings. That he had done so, he was felt in no doubt, and that was a matter which he regretted. (Applause).

Sir Phiroze on behalf of himself and, he ventured to submit on behalf of all Non-Official Members, thanked the President for the statement. (Cheers).

The President after consulting the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Progressive Party fixed Friday as the next business sitting.

On a representation made by Mr. Ramsarandas Dhair, he promised to consult party leaders and the Government in appointing the House Accommodation Committee for Members.—A. P.

# AT ALL GAINING STRENGTH

## Cannot Yet Take Milk

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Wednesday.

Mahatma Gandhi is gradually gaining strength. He is unable to take milk at present and his diet consists mainly of fruit juice.

He is unable to move about and has to be carried on a stretcher.

# CHOTA R. T. C. IN NAGPUR

## Settling The Question Of Minorities Representation

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 28.

It is announced by Mr. C. B. Parakh, that the Central Provinces and Berar "Round Table Conference will be held in Nagpur on October 1 to consider a scheme for joint electorates as published in the Nagpur Manifesto.

The scheme provides for joint electorates, reservation of seats for all minorities, the number of seats alloted being not less than those provided by the Communal Award with the right to contest additional seats in the general constituency. It is suggested that the system of primary elections agreed to at Poona will suit the Muslims and other minorities who will be enabled to send representatives of their choice to be elected at the general elections.

The manifesto has received support from numerous places in the province and representatives of all minorities including Muslims and Europeans have been invited to attend.

# NAGPUR DEMANDS GANDHIJI'S RELEASE

## City Fathers On Poona Agreement

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept 28.

A special meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee held this evening under the presidentship of Mr. Samiulla Khan passed a resolution expressing satisfaction at the Poona Agreement and congratulating the leaders for exerting to bring about the same. Another resolution appealed to the Hindu community not to slacken its zeal for the removal of untouchability and requested His Majesty's Government to release Gandhiji unconditionally so that, he may exercise his unique power and influence in settling the vexed question of communal electorates.

Messrs. Abbas Alli, Fulay and other members supported the motion which was unanimously carried.

# NADIAD HINDUS RATIFY POONA PACT

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Sept. 28.

A meeting of the Hindu citizens of Nadiad that was held here has passed resolutions ratifying the Poona Agreement and offered prayers for the long life of Gandhiji! Another joint meeting of the Hindus and "untouchables" held yesterday, resolutions were passed congratulating Devi Surajba for throwing open her temple for the "untouchables," drawing attention of the Hindu public towards the Mahatmas warning to resume fast if the Hindus did not fulfill their quota in showing feelings of relief at the quick decision of the part of His Majesty's Government to accept the Poona Agreement and change the Communal Award accordingly.

Harikirtans with the "untouchables" were arranged at Kantharia Chakla and at Devshri Surajbas Temple and were largely attended by the people of all castes from Bhangi to Brahmin.

# ALL-INDIA MAHILA PARISHAD

## To Be Held At Dharwar During X'mas

The All-India Shri Madveerashaiva Mahila Parishad will be held in the Christmas vacation along with the All-India Shri Madveerashaiva Mahasabha at Dharwar. All men and women interested in the advancement of women are requested to send their suggestions to Mrs. Parvati Devi Kesaree, All-India Shri Madveerashaiva Mahila Parishad, Dharwar.

# RESPONSIBLE GOVT. AS DISTANT AS EVER

## INSPITE OF TWO CONFERENCES AND SEVERAL COMMITTEES

### Elders Debate On Federal Constitution

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

Mr. Hussain Imam in the Council of State to-day asking for publication of papers connected with the second R.T.C. and the Committees appointed by the Premier, thereafter, covered the ground of Federal Finance and stressed that the Federation should have equal power to impose taxes on all parts of India including the States. Rights, privileges and immunities should be abolished if they were repugnant to the Federal idea. He urged the representation of States' subjects in the Federal Legislature.

REALISED HIS FOLLY

Mr. Natesan said that he was glad the Secretary of State had realised the folly of attempting to do away with the R.T.C. method. He hoped that at the third R.T.C. the equality of status and the privileges of discussion which obtained in the second conference would continue and that certain doubts which still existed concerning procedure would be removed. In particular he wanted to know whether it would be within the competence of members of the third conference to raise any issue or make any proposals relevant to the future constitution especially on subjects like Defence, Indianisation of Army and responsible government for British India in Centre if, for some reason or other federation was delayed.

FAILURE OF SECOND R. T. C.

Syed Muhammad Padsha said that the Muslim community was not prepared to make undue sacrifices for inducing the Princes to come into the federation. The second R.T.C. though a failure on account of the absence of a communal agreement, was indirectly responsible for compelling the British Government to announce their Award.

EUROPEAN ATTITUDE.

Mr. E. C. Benthall was pleased that the Liberals had accepted the alternative procedure proposed by the Secretary of State. Unlike those who were demanding a hasty and undisciplined democracy, Europeans were always for ordered progress Europeans were also not satisfied with the recommendations of the Davidson or Percy committees reports, but they were prepared to tackle the problem so as to overcome the obstacles which lay in way of constitutional progress. In this process he would insist upon every device that would strengthen the constitution such as the maintenance of law and order, financial safeguards, etc. Concluding Mr. Benthall said that like all others the Europeans community would reserve their final opinion to suit any altered situation.

Mr. Ghosh Mullick deplored that inspite of two Round Table Conferences and a number of committees they had not yet come in sight of full responsible Government. He hoped that politicians of India and Great Britain would not cloud the issue by their petty mindedness in the forthcoming conference.

IDEAL FEDERATION.

Mr. Choudhury Zafrullah said that under an ideal system of federation each unit should contribute to the federal purse. There was at present a diversity of circumstances between British India and Indian States. It would be premature to speculate on the precise decisions at the forthcoming Conference. All outstanding questions would certainly be considered at the forthcoming Conference.

Mr. Hussain Imam withdrew his resolution.—A.P.

# NATIONAL CABINET SPLIT COMPLETE

(From page 1)

Government wished for emergency powers then they must come forward with a special bill for a special situation.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member, said that there was a larger measur of agreement than of disagreement on the fundamental issue. All speakers had agreed that the evil existed and should be met. All had agreed that civil disobedience was an evil which had got to be suppressed. (Some voices on nationalist benches: not necessarily).

The Law Member then read extracts from various members speeches to bear out his contention.

Sir Abdur Rahim: What is the principle involved in the Bill?

MAIN PRINCIPLE.

The Law Member: The principle we shall be committed to is the necessity of combating the existing manifestations of civil disobedience. If the Hon'ble members suggest any better method we are open to conviction that it be limited in duration. The Opposition has made three points: firstly, the duration of the measure, secondly, the definition of offences which are held by them as very wide, and thirdly, the nature of the quantum of punishment. These are all details which can be discussed and I have no doubt settled in the Select Committee.

"PRESSING NEED OF THE BILL"

Continuing Sir B. L. Mitter admitted that the law was liable to abuse but the real point was the pressing necessity for it and they were anxious on the Government side to meet that necessity in the least objectionable way. The Law Member next answered legal and constitutional points raised by various Opposition speakers. He said that there was no deviation from the fundamental principles of law. As regards liability of the parent for the offences committed by children, a similar law existed in England and other places.

The provision against the boycott of Government servants was not to create a statutory affection for the police but to prevent harassment and coercion. He admitted that the picketing section had a wide range but it could best be discussed in the Select Committee.

Regards unlawful association referred to Mr. Puri's contention that the delegation of power to Governor-General-in-Council was 'ultra-vires'. He declared that since 1908 Local Governments had possessed power to declare an association unlawful and the Bill proposed merely to extend to the Governor-General-in-Council the Powers authorised by the Act in case of the Governor-in-Council. They were not giving the power of legislation but delegating the powers of its application in a particular area.

The House rose for lunch.

After lunch Sir B. L. Mitter continuing said that the forfeiture of property clause had been criticised on the assumption that the forfeiture of the private property of an individual was proposed whereas the property that came under the Bill was the property of unlawful association used in furtherance of its objects.

NO CURTAILMENT OF INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM.

Referring to M. Puri's contention that the Bill transgressed the provisions of the Government of India Act, the Law Member failed to see which part of the Bill was repugnant to any parliamentary act. Sir B. L. Mitter concluded that it was not Government intention to curtail individual freedom but to adjust it to the needs of society.

Mr. J. R. James (Madras) supported the Bill and urged the reference to the Select Committee but put in a plea for better publicity arrangements with the Government of India and better relations with responsible members of the Press in India.

He supported the provision for protection of Government servants from intimidation and social boycott and quoted the Congress Working Committee's resolution condemning such boycott and intimidation as opposed to non-violence. The Civil Disobedience movement was a policy of "Direct Action" in politics which was bound to have reactions in the industrial social and other spheres as well. He understood that Government were prepared for the withdrawal of the Bill if Civil Disobedience was definitely given up.

Proceeding Mr. James said that the European group was prepared to limit the life of the Bill to a period sufficient to cover the present transition period provided Opposition in the Assembly sent the Bill to the Select Committee

NOT ANTI-NATIONAL.

It was not an anti-National Bill as described by some because the National movement did not depend upon boycott or intimidation for its growth but on something bigger than these.

Referring to provisions for the greater control of the Press, Mr. James regarded them as of negative virtue. He realised that Government's intentions and actions had been grossly misrepresented in a section of the Press in India but he accused the Government for not doing their duty in the matter of the correction of these misrepresentations.

The Government at present suffered from lack of co-operation with responsible members of the Press in India. He quoted from Viscount Burnham's note in Simon Commission's report deploring the present publicity arrangements of the Government of India and suggesting the need for the appointment of trained journalists for handling news in a most efficient way.—A. P.

LEARN FROM PAST.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali hoped that the Bill would emerge from the Select Committee in a more presentable shape and chastened in spirit. He said that the occasion demanded an examination of the situation more dispassionately and calmly and the co-operation of the Assembly was most essential for the welfare of the country.

He referred to the violent agitation and discontent consequent on the passing of the Rowlatt Act and the apathy of British Government and hoped that both the sides of the House would learn a lesson from the past experience.

In his opinion, unemployment and agrarian discontent had given an impetus to civil disobedience and added to the resentment against the repressive laws. Government instead of asking the House to arm them with more weapons should remedy the cause of discontent but the remedy proposed was worse than the disease. Referring to the social boycott of public servants, he said that it was an offspring of resentment against the repressive laws and could only be prevented by sympathy and justice on the part of Government and by adopting a course of reflecting the aspirations of the people and not by stringent legislation.

"CONPIRACY."

Mr. Neogy said that the Home Member should not expect this side of the House to support the motion for Select Committee. He referred to what he called a conspiracy between the European Association and Government for repression by detailing the history of Civil Disobedience since the Irwin Gandhi Pact.

In this connection he referred to a press statement by Dr. Ansari that he (Ansari) had seen the actual text of the Ordinances while the second Round Table Conference was session but that statement had so far gone unchallenged on the part of the Government.

Mr. Neogy said that if the Congress had the same stronghold on the people as before Ordinances, then the Ordinances had failed and if it was less there was no justification for the enenactment. He cited innumerable instances of what he described as repression.

The House adjourned at this stage and Mr. Neogy will continue his speech to-morrow.—A. P.

# ALLEGED REMOVAL OF COURT SEAL

## European Manager In Trouble

### STORY OF ATTACHED CAR

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A scene which occurred in the compound of the residence of John Allan Wilson a director of Goodrich Tire Co. Ltd. at Warden Road on the morning of July 22, last was described when the case in which Mr. Wilson is charged with the theft of a motor car came up for further hearing before Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate Fourth Court this afternoon.

COURT SEAL REMOVED?

The prosecution story was that the car of the accused was attached in respect of a decree passed by the Small Causes Court. A watchman employed in the Small Causes Court named Hazratullah Barkatullah described to-day how the accused finding that the wheel of the car had been chained, locked and sealed, ordered a servant to bring an iron bar and himself broke the chain, removed the court seal and drove away in the car.

ASKED TO "CLEAR OFF"?

Earlier, according to the witness, when the bailiff of the Small Causes Court showed the accused the distress warrant and asked him to pay the money in respect of the decree, the accused it is alleged threw away the warrant and asked the bailiff to "clear off".

Mr. K. R. Chichgar the manager of Davar Estate on Warden Road where the accused resides further cross-examined by Mr. A. R. Gadkari defence counsel denied the suggestion that the landlord had a grudge against Mr. Wilson, and helped Deen Mohamed the plaintiff in the Small Causes Court in the suit against accused.

DISTRESS WARRANT.

Hazratullah Barkatullah a watchman employed in the Small Causes Court said that on July 22 witness went to the bailiff's place as he was told that a decree had to be executed at the residence of the accused. Witness and three others accompanied the bailiff to the bungalow of the accused. They entered the compound. The bailiff asked a servant of the accused to inform the accused that they were there to execute a distress warrant. The servant went in and did not return for about ten minutes. In the mean time the plaintiff in the Small Causes Court suit who was with the bailiff, pointed out a car which he asked bailiff to attach. The bailiff put a chain on the wheel of the car and locked it. He then put the seal of the Court on the lock.

"WARRANT FLUNG AWAY."

Witness continuing stated that the accused came out from his bungalow when the bailiff showed him the warrant. The accused, he alleged, took the warrant and flung it away. He then went inside. The accused came out again after ten minutes and had a talk with the bailiff who was seated in a victoria. The bailiff asked the witness and another man to watch the car and left the place. They were watching the car when the accused came out and entered the car. He started the car but as it was chained it could not move on. The accused then asked one of his servants to get an iron bar. The accused then broke the chain.

WARNING UNHEEDED.

Witness stated that when his companion warned the accused not to break the chain he did not pay any heed but on the other hand pushed him aside. His companion then brought a police constable but Mr. Wilson did not care to accompany the constable and drove off. Witness then lodged a complaint at the Gamdevi Police Station.

After the Cross-examination of the witness the case was adjourned till October 5.

# FIVE DETENUS RELEASED

## Served With Restraint Order

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mrs. Shantaben Patel wife of Dr. Bhaskar Patel who was detained in the Arthur Road Jail and four other persons detained in the Byculla House of Correction under the Special Powers Ordinance were released to-day, and served with notices issued by the Commissioner of Police.

The names of the other four persons are: Mr. Kishanprasad a prominent cotton broker, Mr. Ajgaonkar, Mr. Gangadas Khushaldas Parekh and Mr. Jayasukhlal Bhat.

NOTICES FOR ALL.

The notices served on Mrs. Shantaben Patel and Mr. Kishanprasad asked them not to take part in the Civil Disobedience movement. Mr. Ajgaonkar was asked to report at the Head Police Office ten minutes after his release. Mr. Parekh was asked to report himself to the Lamington Road Police every day, while Mr. Bhat was asked to report daily to the Pydhoni police.

## NO COMMUNAL RESERVATION OF SEATS

### Schools Committee's Protest

BOMBAY, Sept. 28.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, held this evening at the Corporation Hall, the following resolution was passed:—

"That the Schools Committee do not approve of the principles contained in Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole's Bill, suggesting an amendment of section 39 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, reserving seats on the Schools Committee on communal basis.

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Mayor of Bombay for suitable action."

## ARGENTINE TO ENTER LEAGUE

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Buenosairese—The Chamber by a large majority has voted for re-entry of Argentine into League of Nations.—Reuter.

# SADHU NUISANCE ON CHOWPATTY

## Commissioner Makes A Statement

### SAYS SHORE IS NOW CLEAR

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday, Prof. V. G. Rao asked the Municipal Commissioner, whether the municipal authorities had removed the "Sadhus" nuisance from the Chowpatty foreshores. The Municipal Commissioner made a statement. He said that funds to the extent of Rs. 3,000 were collected by Rai Saheb Shivramdas Kedia, J.P., from certain philanthropic Hindu gentlemen of whom particular mention might be made of Mr. Hargovandas Jivandas, J.P. As this amount would not have sufficed to pay for the removal of all the Sadhus, a further sum of Rs. 1,800 was guaranteed by a prominent citizen who desires to remain anonymous. With the help of these funds, arrangements were made on the 17th instant for the transport of 402 Sadhus to Dwarka by steamer and 375 Sadhus to Ahmedabad by rail. Concession rates for the carriage of these Sadhus were allowed by the B.I.S.N.Co. and the B.B.&C.I.Rly.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Unfortunately after the removal of the main body, about 52 Sadhus remained on the sands on one pretext or another. Efforts to persuade them to leave the foreshore were, therefore, made through Rai Saheb Shivramdas and Bai Jankibai, a well-known philanthropic lady, but after some time they expressed their inability to prevail upon the Sadhus to leave the foreshore. In the meantime the number of Sadhus was swelled by fresh arrivals.

He then discussed the matter with the Commissioner of Police on the 21st instant and decided to place the matter in his hands. The Commissioner of Police was also requested to post four constables on special duty at the foreshore to prevent further trespassers from coming on the foreshore. Several batches of Sadhus who tried to encamp on the sands were turned away by these constables. On the 27th instant about 103 Sadhus who agreed to leave were assisted by the Police and Mr. Guzdar, the Superintendent of Licenses, to entrain for Surat. About 40 or so still showed reluctance to move; but it is understood these were removed by the Police last night. The foreshore is now clear of Sadhus and the four constables referred to above were being retained to prevent any further trespass.

# LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

## Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle.")

T.T. ON LONDON.

New York, Sept. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 3.45 5/16 |
| To-day's closing | 3 45 |

T.T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 3.45 3/8 |
| To-day's opening | 3.45 3/8 |
| To-day's closing | 3.45 |

## LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT.

New York, Sept. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 7.47 |
| To-day's opening rate | 7.51 |
| Difference | plus .04 |
| To-day's closing rate | 7.37 |
| Difference | —.10 |

BROACH EXPECTATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| April-May | Rs. 221 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT.

Liverpool, Sept. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 5.76 |
| To-day's opening rate | 5.79 |
| Difference | plus .03 |
| To-day's closing rate | 5.75 |
| Difference | —.01 |

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London Sept. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 17 3/4 |
| Higher | 1/16 |
| Silver forward | 17 7/8 |
| Higher | 1/16 |

Market: India bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st settlement | 56-1-0 |
| 2nd settlement | 56-3-0 |
| 3rd settlement | 56-7-0 |
| Gold | 29-5-0 |
| Guinea | 18-7-0 |

# Eradicate Untouchability

## BOMBAY TO TAKE CONCERTED ACTION

A meeting of prominent ladies and gentlemen was held on on Wednesday evening in the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to consider the question of removing untouchability from the Hindu society. The meeting was called by Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Sir C. V. Mehta and Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji. Among those present were also Lady Setalvad, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. L. R. Tairsee Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji and others.

MEETING AT C. J. HALL PROPOSED.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, who presided, invited suggestions from the meeting in regard to the removal of untouchability. After some discussion, it was resolved to call a meeting next Friday in Sir C. J. Hall to be presided by Pandit Mohan Malaviya. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions to form an Anti-Untouchability League, which will be put for approval of the meeting and also to raise funds for the propaganda.

## SHOLAPUR CAMP TEMPLES

### Thrown Open To Depressed Classes

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 27.

Leading Hindu citizens of Sholapur Sadar Bazar (Camp) after announcing by printed leaflets opened the two main temples in the locality to "Depressed Class" people at the hands of Rao Bahadur Dr. V.V. Mulay, City Municipal, President, yesterday, in the presence of a large representative gathering. After ceremonious entry into both the temples amidst cheers, he made a short speech befitting the occasion in which he congratulated the Sadar Bazar Hindus and the temple Panchas for having courageously come forward in the hour of the country's trial in obedience to Mahatma Gandhi's call to duty.

The incident is considered to serve as a stimulus to other temple Panchas in the city to follow suit.

# STOP PRESS

## JAYAKAR'S MISSION TO POONA

### CONFERENCE WITH GANDHI AND MALAVIYA.

POONA Sept. 28.

Mr. Jayakar who arrived Poona in response telephonic communication from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya drove straight to the latter's residence where they were closetted for over two hours. They are interviewing Gandhiji to-morrow. Although Mr. Jayakar emphatically denied that there was any political significance attaching to his visit rumours are persistent here that his present visit has political complexion. Colour is lent to this view by continued stay of Pandit Malaviya and other leaders in Poona and also by a series of conferences going on both inside and outside the jail. Pandit Malaviya had long conference with Gandhiji along with Dr. Tagore this morning and again had talk with Gandhiji in the evening. Simultaneously in he evening some other leaders like Sjt C. Raragopalachari were also engaged in conversation with Pandit Kunzru and others.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO R.T.C.

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

Though no definite information is available regarding announcement of the personnel of Indian Delegation to London Conference, Secretaries to the Delegation Mr. Latifi and Mr. Rama Rau are expected to proceed to London very shortly so that they may reach London in October or early in November to be ready for the London Conference work which is likely to begin by the middle of November.

Mr. Chaudhri Zafarullah who is mentioned as one of the Delegates to the Conference hands over charge to Sir Fazlihussain on 19th October and puts in his nomination paper for election to the Punjab Council on 20th October. His re-election will probably be uncontested. Thereafter he proceeds to Bombay to catch the next boat to sail for London.

Most of the delegates are expected to leave by the end of October and would be just in time for the opening of the Conference.—A. P.

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THE ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION, SHOLAPUR

To be held on coming DASSRA DAY

Inventers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Swadeshi articles are requested to send in their articles for the Exhibition. Apply for particulars before [illegible] of Sept 1932

Exhibition Committee,

BUY INDIAN LEAGUE, SHOLAPUR.

# WHAT HAS THE FAST TAUGHT US?

## Tagore Points To Task Ahead

### UNTOUCHABILITY MUST GO ROOT AND BRANCH

POONA, Sept. 27.

A largely attended public meeting was held this evening at Shivaji Mandir to celebrate the sixty-fourth birthday, of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who presided, expressed satisfaction at the fact that the Premier has accepted the Poona agreement and Mahatma Gandhi had been saved for the nation. The Pandit made an appeal for the removal of untouchability, for which the Mahatma had staked his life.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar said that the best birthday present for Mahatma should be the removal of untouchability root and branch.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru exhorted her sisters not to rest content until they had seen untouchability completely removed from the motheriand.

Various other speakers followed in a similar strain and the meeting ended with the adoption of a resolution congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on his birthday.

### *TAGORE'S ADDRESS*

Poet Tagore, who was the principal speaker of the evening, delivered the following address:—

"Mahatmaji's birthday appears to-day before us in the awful majesty of Death, which has just left him victorious. Ordinarily, men are born to a limited neighbourhood, where, related to their kinsmen, they carry on the course of their commonplace life till they die. Every year they also enjoy their special day which assures them of their birthright of a seat in the hearts of their few friends and relations.

But great souls are born into a large sphere of life. They are acknowledged by peoples and nations; in celebrating their birthday we not only realise them to be our own for all time, but through them, feel our spiritual intimacy with the world of man. They extend the range of our personal self, giving it a universal background, the significance of eternal humanity.

HIS INSPIRATION

It is our great good fortune to-day that such a man has indeed come to us and what is still rarer, that we have not repudiated him as we have so often done with Messengers of Freedom and Truth. His inspiration is actively at work all through India, and even beyond it boundaries, it has awakened our consciousness to a truth which goes far beyond the limits of our self-interest.

His life itself is a constant call to us for emancipation, service and self-dedication.

To-day is the day of our national acknowledgement of Mahatmaji as a Great Brother who in the present age is the central bond of our brotherhood in our motherland. I hope we shall be earnestly solemn in our expression of it and never cheapen the meaning of this occasion by merely indulging in emotional pride.

Let us be worthy of the call of this age and accept from Mahatmaji's hand the responsibility which he has accepted for himself. We know that in the Upanishads, God, who even dwells in the hearts of all men, has been mentioned as the "Mahatma." The epihet is rightly given to a Man of God whom we are honouring to-day, for his dwelling is not within the narrow enclosure of individual consciousness. His dwelling is in the heart of the untold multitudes who are born to-day in India and who are yet to come and this greatness of his soul, which has the power to comprehend other souls, has made possible what never has yet happened in our history, when even the masses have been roused to the great fact that India is not merely a geographically entity but is a living truth in which they live, move and have their being.

BURDEN OF AGES

To-day in our determined effort to join Mahatmaji in his noble task of removing the burden of ages, the burden of disrespect upon the bent back of those who have been stigmatized for the accident of their birth, a sin of wilful denial to a large body of our countrymen of sympathy, which is the birthright of all human beings—we are not only casting off the chain of India's moral enslavement, but indicating a path for all humanity. We are challenging victimisation wherever and in whatever form it may exist to stand the test of relentless questioning of conscience which Mahatmaji has brought to bear upon our day.

WONDER HAS HAPPENED

When Mahatmaji began his penance there were cynics in our own country and abroad who mocked and jeered at him and yet before our very eyes the wonder has happened. Hard rocks of traditions have been blasted.

Irrational prohibitions cramping our national life are already showing signs of tottering.

Great has been the achievement due to his penance, but it will be greater glory to him and to us if we can fulfil his vow by fighting to a finish the evils of untouchability of intolerance, of all that hinders the comradeship of man and man and obstructs our path to freedom and righteousness.

ANGRY VOICE

My friends, I appeal to you, do not betray your great man and your own humanity by any deviation of your initiative from the pursuit of justice and love towards your fellowmen who have suffered humiliation for ages and remained dumb in the pathetic apathy of resignation never even blaming Providence and their own cruel Destiny. But the angry voice has at last come from th Divine guide of our history with its warning message that the cut at the root of freedom who in their unreasoning pride, obstruct the freedom of social communication among their own kindreds.—A. P.

### *POONA PACT AT WORK IN POONA*

#### *Efforts To Remove Untouchability*

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 28.

A Muslim gentleman has given a donation to the fund for the removal of Untouchability. He says that Muslims also must help in this reform.

Mr. Aney, who ran down from Delhi, saw Mahatmaji last evening.

Gandhiji has given the following message to the "Paisa Fund" Ranade, who is fasting in Brahman Sabha, Bombay, as follows:—

"God will be angry with you and me both, if you continue your fast a moment after this. My health is marvellously improving."

Mr. Vinayakrao Patwardhan and Mr. Joshi of the Gandharva Vidyalaya, entertained Gandhiji last evening to music. The Maharaj is daily visiting the jail to massage Gandhiji's body.

On Monday evening a public meeting was held in Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Bhau Saheb Lavate, an orthodox Brahman and a resolution ratifying the Hindu leaders' agreement proposed by Mr. D. V. Divekar and seconded by Mr. B.M. Gupte, was unanimously adopted.

A deputation, consisting of Anna Saheb Bhopatkar and Mr. S. M. Mate, on behalf of the Untouchability Removal Committee, waited on Pandit Malaviyaji at his residence and discussed plans of future work in that matter.

Poona to-day is, indeed, a place of pilgrimage.

### *RELEASE MAHATMA*

#### *Ahmedabad Resolution*

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27

At a public meeting held this evening on the river bed, Mr. Harilal Desai, ex-Minister, presiding, a resolution was passed congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on the completion of his seven days' fast and praying for his long life. The resolution also urged Government to release him at an early date.

A similar resolution was passed at a meeting of the joint representative board of the local Textile Labour Association held this evening.—A. P.

### *CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA*

MADRAS Sept. 26.

Dr. P. Subbaroyan, interviewed on the depressed classes settlement, stated:—

"It is a great relief and joy to hear that agreement has been reached. The problem is most difficult and complicated one but it has been settled in such a short time because of the immense confidence that the country has in Mahatmaji's sincerity and patriotism and her gennuine desire to remove untouchaility. India has lost no time to take steps to save a precious life and it now remains for His Majesty's Government immediately to respond to the universal desire to save the life of one so dear to her."

## IT'S JUST THAT!

### "Times" On Poona Pact

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Mahatma Gandhi's protest, backed by the threat of suicide has led to a communal agreement which in it's essential points is a complete vindication of the British Government's policy towards the minorities in India declares "The Times" in a leading article.

It adds that Mahatma Gandhi's protest was incorrectly addressed and the ablest Hindu politicians realised it.

It is to the honour of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru Mr. Jayakar and Pandit Malaviya that they dared to make political concessions of the highest importance to the "Untouchables". The step may be bitterly opposed by conservatives and may even shake Mahatma Gandhi's influence with the masses, but as Sir Albion Banerji has recently emphasised.

### *GERMANY AND THE MAHATMA*

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

Mahatma Gandhi's fast has attracted much attention and interest in Germany where political circles pay a tribute to the British Government for the political wisdom shown in tackling the delicate problem of the depressed classes.—Reuter.

### *TO THE CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD*

LONDON, Sept. 28.

A cable from Mahatma Gandhi was read by Mr. Fenner Brockway at a meeting of the Friends of India, in which the Mahatma explained that his fast was not merely an appeal to Hindus of India but also to the British and the conscience of the whole world. He knew that he had the silent sympathy and prayers of thousands of British men and women.—Reuter.

### *MADRAS CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE*

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

The Poona settlement was the subject of discussion at to-night's meeting of the Madras Corporation when all sections joined in paying tributes to Mahatma Gandhi for his achievement. The Corporation adopted a resolution expressing gratification at the agreement regarding the representation of the Depressed Classes and requesting the public to co-operate in all measures calculated to remove untouchability.—A.P.

### *REQUEST TO TEMPLE OWNERS*

SATARA, Sept. 28.

A correspondent wires to-day:—The Hindu citizens of Satara, at a crowded public meeting in Pathak Hall last night, passed resolutions expressing grateful feelings at the happy outcome of Mahatma Gandhi's fast, which had induced all Hindus to evolve a solution of the problem due to the hiatus created by the communal award, and at the acceptance of that solution by the British Cabinet.

Another resolution requested the owners of temples in the city to throw them open to the Depressed Classes.—A.P.

### *CASTE HINDUS' CONFERENCE*

CHOWGHAT, September 27

An All-Kerala Caste Hindu Conference meets at Guruvayur on Thursday to consider the situation. The reception committee appeals to the Hindus of Kerala to muster strong as a compelling verdict of the conference for opening the temple to all castes is the only solution to save Mr. Kelappan's life.—A.P.

### *MADRAS APPEAL*

MADRAS, September 27.

Resolutions wholeheartedly approving of the Poona agreement offering prayers to God for saving Mahatma Gandhi's life and calling upon caste Hindus to fulfil the spirit of the agreement were passed at public meetings in Madras city and various other places.—A.P.

AMRAOTI September 28.

A procession of Hindu citizens was taken out from Jog Square and ended in a meeting at the same place. A prayer wishing speedy recovery from his weakness and long life to Mahatmaji was offered. Messrs Khaparde, Vir Wamanrao, Gaikawad and Deshpande addressed the meeting approving the Poona Pact. It was subsequently endorsed by the meeting. The Nilkantheshwar temple in Budhwara has been opened to the Harijans.

## BLUE RIBAND OF ATLANTIC

### NEW ITALIAN LINER'S BID

GENOA Sept. 27.

With the American Ambassador, Mr John Garrett, and Mr. Jimmy Walker ex-Mayor of New York on board Italy's giant new liner Rex has sailed on her maiden trip to New York.

It is hoped that the vessel will capture from the German liner Europa the Atlantic blue riband the contest for which is likely to be intensified in the near future for '36. France's new liner will be launched within a month.

It is claimed that she will be the largest liner afloat. '36 is expected to cross from Havre to New York in four days and a half. It is hinted that she may be christened Foch.—Reuter.

### *TATE MAY GO TO AUSTRALIA*

LONDON, Sept. 27.

It is yet possible that the cricketer, Maurice Tate, will join the M. C. C. team visiting Australia. He is now fit and expresses the hope that he will be allowed to go. It is understood that a decision will be made at the meeting of the M. C. C. on October 10.—Reuter.

### NEW IRISH DUTIES

LONDON, September, 27.

A new list of tariffs on imported cereals issued by the Irish Free State Government includes the following duties:—

Maize, oats and barley in grain: 75-6d. per cwt. on non-Empire products and 5s. on Empire products.

Malted barley: 10s-6d. per cwt. on non-Empire imports and 7s per cwt. on Empire imports.

Maize meal: 9s. per cwt. non-Empire; 6s per cwt. Empire.

Animal foods except inter alia cotton, palm and cocoanut cake: 9s. per cwt. non-Empire and 6s. Empire.—Reuter's Special.

### MONSOON WITHDRAWING FROM INTERIOR

#### Thunderstorms In Several Provinces

POONA, September 28.

Associated with "thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Upper Burma, Bengal, Konkan Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras and Madras-Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Mysore, Gujarat, Bihar and Lower Burma. The monsoon is gradually withdrawing from the interior of the country.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Bhamo three inches; Myitkyina one; Victoria Point a half; Mergui, Minbu and Lashio a quarter; Chittagong one and a half; Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Silchar and Calcutta three-quarters; Sibsagar and Jessore a half; Tezpur Mymensigh, Naya Dumka a quarter; Dohad a quarter; Trichinopoly three; Negapatam, Cuddalore, Vellore and Kurnool two; Salem one and a half; Belgaum one; Bellary a half; Matheran, Gadag Mahableshwar annd Bangalore a quarter.

Forecast: Thunderstorm rain will extend in Mysore and Madras Presidency, and continue locally in Bengal, Assam and Burma.

—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28/9/1932:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. '042 inches.

Temperature:—

Dry bulb at 8 a.m. 80.8 deg.

Wet bulb at 8 a.m. 77.8 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.7 deg. (3.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 deg. (1.1 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E-N-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 107 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust to wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.13 inches

Total rainfall during he month 11.11 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 64.56 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Thunderstorm.


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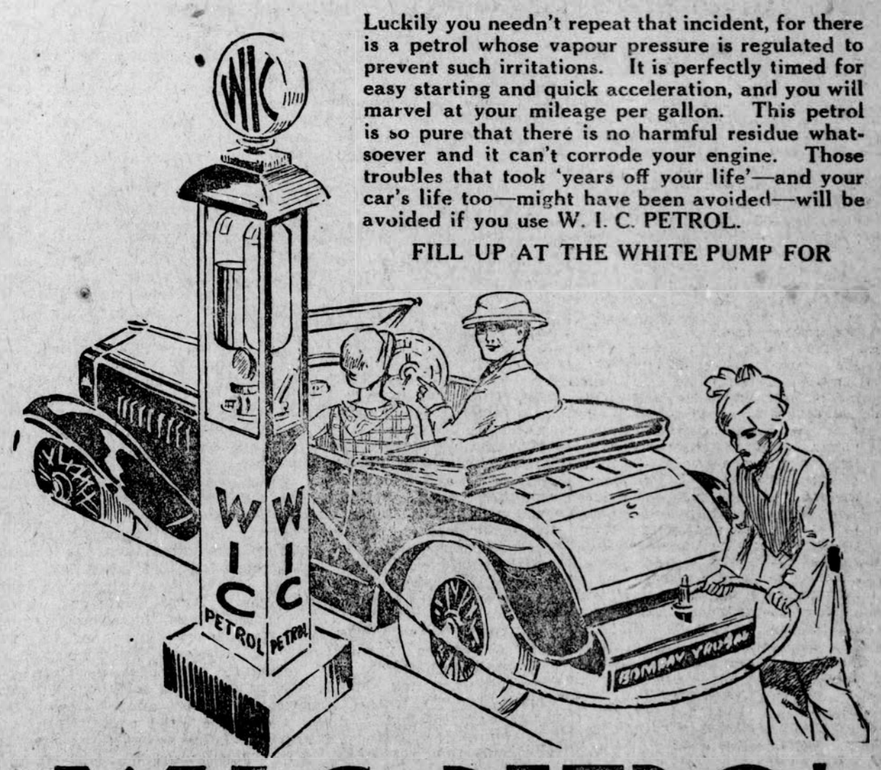


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## SCHOOL COMMITTEES

POONA, Sept. 27.

A non-official Bill was introduced to-day in the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. D. R. Patel (East Khandesh). It seeks to amend the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 by giving the option to municipalities, whose income is less than Rs. 2,00,000 of appointing, if necessary, a non-graduates as its chief officer. Several members supported the motion for the first reading but three or four members spoke against it on the ground that it was lowering the standard of qualification for a chief officer. A provision to the effect that the appointment of such a non-graduate should be subject to the previous sanction of the Government was accepted by the mover.

Mr. Kulkarni proposed a further amendment that such a non-graduate must have passed the examination of the Local Self-Government Institute. This on being put to the vote was lost and the second and third readings were also passed.

Mr. S. K. Bole moved his bill to reserve seats for backward and Depressed Classes on the school committees. Sir Rustom Vakil (Minister for Local Self-Government) intimated that Government would not vote but that official benches could oppose or support the first reading as they liked. Dr. Alban D'Souza (Bombay City) thought that the bill was in the nature of an aspersion on the composition of the school committees and went on to show that this was not justified in the case of the Bombay Municipal School Board, which, he said, had four backward and Depressed Classes representatives.—A.P.

### *KHILAFATISTS TO ORGANISE*

AJMER, Sept. 28.

The Khilafat Volunteers Conference began here last night. Nawab Hafeezuddin of Surat presiding. The president advised Mussalmans to organise volunteers corps to render service and guide people in the right path. The conference then adopted resolutions appealing to youths to enlist of volunteers and to engage in constructive work for the moral, social and educational uplift of the community. A volunteers executive board was also formed with the president of the conference as chairman and Mr. Zahidali as secretary.—A.P.

### *HINDI EDITOR BREAKS FAST*

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 27.

News of Mahatma Gandhi breaking his fast was received here this morning and caused jubilation.

Mr. R. P. Agnihotri, formerly editor of the "Tilak" who had been fasting since September 20, has broken his fast.—A. P.

### *Harijans Attend Harikirtan*

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27

For the last week in the ... sence of prominent gent... and ladies "harikirtans" ar... performed at night in ... parts of the city, and m... of the 'Depressed Classe... cordially invited to pa... in these functions, and t... tracted them in large n... Mr. Khare, a prominent s... and a follower of Maha'r... his historic march to Da... taking a leading part.

# INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

## ROPE DRIVING IN TEXTILE MILLS

### Its Advantages Explained

(By H. F. BAMJI)
III*

Speaking generally the slack or idle side of the ropes should be the top side with the driving side at the bottom. In this way the arc of contact on the driven pulley is increased by the sag of the rope and is known as forward driving. If the ropes have to work under the reverse conditions the slack side at bottom is known as backward driving. It has been contended by some engineers, that if the slack side is below the ropes leave the groove better and the friction on the drive is less. There are many instances of long life of ropes to both the methods and both should be usefully applied according to circumstances permit and more convenient.

In designing a drive consideration should be given to, the angle of the drive, length of rope, the speed of the rope and most important of all the tensions of the ropes, and it is very difficult to give the sag a predetermined value. For a horizontal drive, however, it is reasonable to assume a sag of about 8 per cent. of the distance between centres of shafts for a drive at verage speed and average tension of ropes. A reasonable allowance should be made for sag on the tight side of the ropes, for on stopping the engine or motor the driven pulley may overrun the driving pulley and thus temporarily convert the right side into the slack and vice versa. It is advisable to give plenty of clearance around drive. Probably more ropes are ruined by rubbing on abstructions than by anything else.

POSITION OF BARRING ENGINE

A little room on either side of the wheel is also a great advantage during the fixing of the ropes and also at anytime afterwards should the ropes have to be taken off for tightening. An important point in this connection is the position of the barring engine where one is fixed at all. One occasionally finds a rope develop a thin space after running sometime. This is almost always at the part where the rope was lashed to the pulley in barring on, and is generally incidental to some difficulty such as lack of clearance. During heavy monsoon and floods in the mill tank the main ropally being full of water some mills have to close down till the water subsides. This is also due to lack of clearance around the drive while designing.

Best results are obtained with the rope working either horizontally or at an angle of 45 degrees. above this angle the ropes hang off the pulley where they are compelled to work at above this angle it is advisable to have a margin of power. With a drive at an angle it is better for the driver to be helms the driven rather than the driven below the driver, particularly if the drive is a jerky one.

CROSSED DRIVE SYSTEM

A crossed drive if required works best when the pulleys are approximately equal in diameter. and when the drive is of reasonable length. In this system which can be applied to any number of ropes each rope is separate. but the rope works in pairs, one rope of each pair being cross right handed and other left handed with the result that the two tight sides run in the centre and the two slack sides from the outside of each pair. As the two tight they cannot chafe each other, and the two slack sides, by reason of sagging in work. readily open out and allow the tight sides to pass Between each pair it is advisable to leave an empty groove, thus allowing the necessary room for sagging of the slack sides. In arranging half-cross drive, give all the angle to the tight or driving side of the rope and let the slack side run straight to allow sagging of the slack side. A good plan is to fix one pulley, and let the other run loose on the shaft for few minutes. It will probably find for itself the position in which it will work best.

TYPES OF PULLEYS

Pulleys for rope driving are generally made of castiron, wrought iron, steel and wood being used occasionally. In large mill engines 30 feet pulleys are used. Upto 10 feet it is customary to make solid pulleys, useless for convenience in getting them on to their shafts they are split into halves Above 15 feet they are cast in segments. Steel pulleys have to be built up and are expensive but used when the rope velocity exceeds the safe limit of cast iron and are 8000 R.P.M. Cast iron pulleys should be made from specially blended iron, a hard metal which has a close grain and leaves a smooth surface after machining. yet does not possess a too high percentage of free carbon. The casting should be quite free from blowholes or sandmarks. For grooving the rim some makers at one time merely ground out the cored grooves with emery. others cast pulleys in a special chill, machined to the exact size of the finished rim, the grooves being afterwards tanched up with fine emery and oil. Some mill out the grooves in special machines No method which does not include cutting the final shape of the grooves with a tool has ever proved satisfactory. Further fore. after the usual finishing cut with spring tool or other agency the surfaces of the grooves should be given a glass polish by abrasion.

PROBLEM OF FRICTION

The co-efficient of friction between a lubricated cotton rope and a polished cast iron groove is greater than with a rough or irregularly finished one with the same angle. A rope which should last for 20 years wear out in 20 months due to nothing other than rough pulley grooves which detract from the effeciency of the drive by the setting up of wedging action in the grooves. Grooves with angles of 30 upto 60 degrees have been tried bot below 45 there is a tendeniy for th rope to wedge in the groove and much power is absorbed in overcoming this tendency, also the rope becomes V—shaped and is then not so efficient as an agent for the transmission of the power, it is also more quickly worn out. An angle of 60 degrees would allow the rope to retain its original shape better but it could not get sufficient grip in such a groove, and slipping would follow. The most suitable angle of groove is that which gives the greatest frictional adhesion without slipping, will prevent undue wedging, and offers the least resistance to the rope in leaving the groove. this angle is 45 degrees though some engineers prefer 40 degrees. A point which does not generally receive the consideration its important merits is the depth of the groove. It should be so deep as to prevent the rope ever reaching the bottom even though the rope be reduced ¼ from its original diameter. For a 45 degrees groove the distance from the centre of the rope to bottom of groove is exactly equal to the diameter of the rope. Th pitch of the groove, from one centre of rope to another should be 1 times diameter of rope, depth of the groove 1.1/2 times diameter of rope, width of groove equals 1-1/32 times diameter of rope, Midfeather equals ¼ of diameter of rope.

Table of measurements in inches for section of groove:—

| Diameter of rope | Width of groove | Depth of groove | Pitch of groove | Thickness of Mirfeather |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| .5 | .54 | .75 | .665 | .125 |
| .75 | .81 | 1.125 | 1.0 | .187 |
| 1.0 | 1.08 | 1.5 | 1.33 | .25 |
| 1.25 | 1.35 | 1.875 | 1.66 | .31 |
| 1.5 | 1.625 | 2.25 | 2.0 | 375 |
| 1.75 | 1.896 | 2.625 | 2.336 | .44 |
| 2.0 | 2.167 | 3.0 | 2.67 | .50 |

The correct size and shape of a groove can always be obtained by making a plster cast, or a cardboard template may be made according to the size given. The question sometimes arises as to the most suitable size of rope where the grooves of driver and driven pulleys differ from each other in shape and size. A good simple rule is to take a template of both grooves measure carefully the smallest circle, representing diameter of rope, that will fit in the largest groove without any risk of its reaching the bottom, then see if that size fit in the smallest groove without standing appreciably above the top of the groove.

Guide pulleys, Jockey pulleys and tension pulleys all require the same attention and skill as driving pulleys although they transmit no power. They should be balanced as accurately as driving pulleys and their grooves should be polished to some amount of fineness, and should be provided with an effecient method of lubrication which can be made to function while the pulley is running.

(To Be Continued)

*Previous articles appeared on September 1 and 15.

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## NEW BIOGRAPHY OF GEORGE ELIOT

### Humanitarian Fervor Was Her Chief Quality

The Life of George Eliot has been written once more, this time by two Emilie and Georges Romieu. The Times says in reviewing he book, that it cannot be long before the tide turns for George Eliot. "Though she and all her works have been stranded for half a generation, 'Middlemarch' has always managed to keep afloat, we suppose through its prevailing quietness: it is less concerned than the others to brace the morals of the reader. But 'Middlemarch,' curiously enough, makes little appeal to these lively and sympathetic French critics; in its 'mass' and 'complication,' it strikes them, 'with their partiality for lighter fare, as a trifle heavy. When they write of 'Adam Bede' or the earlier 'Scenes from Clerical Life,' their enthusiasm knows no bounds.

"George Eliot was unquestionably an artist compelled by moral fervor. The joy of telling us what we are like would not have sufficed her if she had not seen in it the means to better us.

"This humanitarian fervor was the very fount of her nature; she was pure gold. But the incitement to express it by showing men their likeness was nourished in her by the accident of fortune which made her a social outcast. 'The nature of injustice is only clearly revealed to those who suffer wrong: 'Light and easily broken ties are what I neither desire theoretically nor could live for practically. Women who are satisfied with such ties do not act as I have done. That any unworldly unsuperstitious person who is sufficiently acquainted with the realities of life can pronounce my relations with Mr. Lewes immoral, I can only understand by remembering how subtle and complex are the influences that mould opinion,' she wrote."

Though she suffered greatly from calumny there was, after all a great solidity and sedateness in George Eliot's nature, and because she ran through storm and over reef into the open, her life was not to consist of a series of critical situations and cannot be reduced to any formula of that kind, even by the eleverest of biographers, says The Times review.

## 'LAST POST' SOUNDS FOR CROWING COCK

### Sleep Must Not Be Disturbed

O. Anger, who resides at 70 Third evenue, Longueuil, is in a quandary. He loves his neighbor but he does not love his neighbor's rooster. And while he loves to slumber in peace and quiet in the early morning hours, his neighbor's cock loves to crow. It's all very annoying, says Mr. Anger, who has written to the mayor and aldermen of Longueuil to express his disapproval of the rooster which persists in crowing at dawn each day. Says Mr. Anger:

"My neighbor has a cock to which I do not object, but the rooster wakes me by his crowing every morning about four o'clock making it impossible to sleep after that hour. I do object to this. I have asked him politely to have the bird stop the disturbance, but he replies that he has a perfect right to keep the cock in his barnyard. So I must ask you if it is possible, under the by-laws of this city, to make the rooster disappear as he is really a nuisance."

The council, at their meeting in mail week, ordered the chief of police to take the necessary steps to have the cock cease crowing in the complainant's vicinity.

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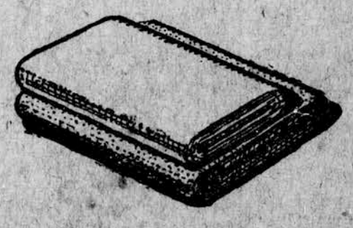

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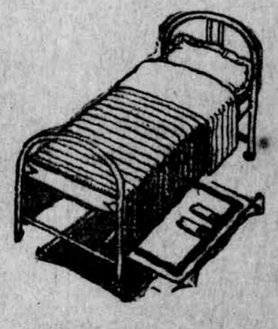

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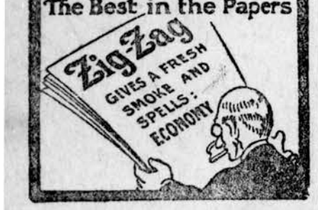


**MAHATMA GANDHI**

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With appreciations by the Rt. Hon. Sastri, Tagore, Romain Rolland, Rev. Holmes, Sarojini Naidu, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Polak, Lord Irwin, etc.

Re. 1. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" As. 12.

**Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule**

BY MAHATMA GANDHI

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G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers, Madras.

# LAND OF THERMAL WONDERS

## Soaring Geysers Of New Zealand

Kathleen Reed contributes to the "Empire Review" for September the following graphic description of a tour in New Zealand:—

The thermal activity of New Zealand is almost unique. Only in one or two other places, notably the Yellowstone National Park of North America, is there anything like it. In the middle of the North Island, a plateau of more than a hundred miles in length is disturbed by a variety of its strange manifestations. Beauty and frightfulness go hand in hand: the sparkling loveliness of soaring geysers and the grim horror of bubbling mud, the clear sheen of blue pools and the weird sickliness of sulphur encrusted rock. The snow topped volcanic peaks Ruapehu, Tongariro, and Ngauruhoe lie to the south of the district and a number of lakes are scattered through it.

A Maori legend, of which there are several versions, finds a picturesque explanation for its existence. It relates how a Chief and his wife, attended by a slave, landed on the shores of the Bay of Plenty and wandered inland. They came to some snow-clad summits and started to climb one of them. Half-way up, the slave fell ill of cold, and the Chief, remembering an island in the Bay of Plenty which gave forth smoke and flame, sent his wife back to get some fire. She returned with a vessel full of glowing embers from which sparks dropped all along the track. Where they fell hot springs and jets of steam burst forth, and formed that chain of thermal wonders which extends from White Island to the mountains of the Tongariro National Park. According to another account, she went across the sea to the island whence they had first set forth to fetch warmth for the dying slave.

I had my first sight of this region in the Wairagei Geyser Valley, a veritalbe garden of marvels. Soaring geysers play at regular intervals, varying from a few minutes to ten or fifteen; clear aquamarine pools bubble frenziedly at a temperature well above boiling point. Often vegetation flourishes righ to the edge of a hot cauldron. All down the valley spirals of steam were rising from tumbled manuka bush into a deep blue sky. The steam makes the atmosphere warm and moist, and the ground underfoot is warm, and, in some places, hot. We awaited the guide as one is not allowed among all those gushing waters and strange unaccountable phenomena without one. The guides in the thermal district are either full-blooded Maoris of of mixed blood. They usually speak English with but the slightest trace of an accent, and are well educated intelligent men or women.

The great Wairakei geyser was the finest of the geysers in this valley. The guide told us to watch a small pool at the foot of a wall of rock from which it would come. The amount of water in the pool varies but the more there is the finer the spout sent forth. As we waited expectantly the pool started to bubble. The water rose, frothing and sparkling, then, with a rush, soared higher and higher in a magnificent spiral.

Some characteristic has given a name to every sight. There is the Champagne Pool, gleaming like crystal as it boils perpetually; the Prince of Wales' Feathers, a spray which is marvellously like white plumes; the Devil's Inkpot, a hole of shiny black mud; the Eagle's Nest, a pit covered with a layer of sticks which have been coated white by the sulphurous stream beneath them. A patch of boiling white mud is known as My Lady's Beauty Parlour. The big round bubbles look smooth and creamy, like boiling milk. Round the edges it has caked to a yellowish crinkled mess. It is kaline mud, the kind that is used in the preparation of talcum powder. Mixed with glycerine, the guide informed us, it makes a good face cream.

We stayed the night at the Geyser Hotel, a comfortable wooden building, and in the evening visited the Karapiti Blowhole. It was a very dark night and the bush looked black and densely sombre. Out of a small hole in a mass of rock a great spout of steam was coming horizontally with a hollow, thunderous sound. We could feel the heat on our faces. It was not like steam for it was a dry heat on our faces. It was not like steam for it was a dry heat. To prove this, our guide lit several flares and cast them into the grey rush. They were not extinguished but blown forward like so many sparks. He then showed us how great must be the pressure. Some empty petrol tins which he threw into the path of steam bounced noisily past us. This blowhole is considered the safety valve of the thermal district, and therefore perhaps of the whole of the North Island. Little is known of the stupendous forces which lie behind it

We drove the fifty miles between Wairakei and Rotorua. The country is mountainous and volcanic and not much good for anything owing to a thick layer of mumice. Near Rotorua the air smells strongly of sulphur. It is not a pleasant smell but one soon becomes accustomed to it and forgets that it is here We passed the golf links and proceeded along the wide road to the town and through it to our hotel, a cheerful white wooden house with a lovely garden, not far from Lake Rotorua.

In the evening we walked down the lake and found the native village of Ohinimutu just beside it. The black and white Maori church was ablaze with light and a service was in progress, for it was Sunday. In the little square, where it faces a carved meeting house, there are some tiny springs. One had burst forth at the foot of a marble monument. The houses are dotted about among boiling waters and we walked warily in the darkness for fear of stepping on the frail crust of earth which sometimes conceals a new spring just about to show itself. All over Rotorua these are liable to appear at any time, in one's garden on the golf links, in the middle of a well-made road. There were several places in a side street beside our hotel where we could hear the hot water gurgling below the broken surface.

In the day time we saw Maori women at Ohinimutu washing their cothes and cooking in the pools outside their houses. Two dark skinned children ran up to us, and, with vigorous jestures, commenced to dance, afterwards holding out their hands for pennies. Before we could find any for them there came a shout of anger from somewhere in the distance and the little rogues fled. We supposed that their father, did not approve of them begging from tourists.

At Wakarewera, known as Waka for short, two miles from Rotorua, is another native village set in the midst of steaming waters and some fine geysers. The houses scrmble up a slope surrounding a bare space which serves as a common laundry and kitchen. In odd corners of these villages one comes suddenly upon small pools with kettles standing in them, or sweet corn lying cooking in the natural saucepan which they make. The Maoris go about their work unconcernedly, taking little notice of the sightseers who gaze curiously and take photos of them as they squat on the warm ground washing their clothes in tubs which nature provides for them.

There are very few specimens of Maori architecture remaining here on the fringe of the white man's town. Those that are left are kept as show places and most of the Maori houses in Ohinimutu and Waka are ramshackle wood or iron shanties. One cannot but regret the passing of the picturesque Maori art.

The Rotorua of health seekers and holiday makers is a pleasant place with wide, well planned streets and beautiful public gardens, there the thermal establishment is situated in the midst of tennis courts, croquet lawns, bowling greens, and bright flower beds.

A few miles from Rotorua is a yellowish white patch in the landscape known as Tikitere. Here I saw the more gruesome aspects of thermal activity, their horror unrelieved by the presence of clear waters and green vegetation. "Hell in a match-box" was the description of the Maori woman guide. Cauldrons of glossy black mud, of grey oily liquid simmer and heave, rumble and bubble. Round them the earth is cracked and broken, and looks as if it may break away at any moment. It has been known for a path, trodden by a party of tourists in th morning, to be a pit of seething fluid in the afternoon.

The unknown and the unfathomable awe the spectator here; one feels that some dreadful force over which man has no control pervades the place. There is none of the beauty of geyser and spring, only wonder and ugliness. Clouds of gaseous steam hang overhead and veil the few clumps of sickly trees. The ground is full of all kinds of minerals. Some red earth turned out pennies to gold and the steam from a hot hole tarnished them again. A short distance away is a warm waterfall; beyond that, untracked and little explored land was hazed by spirals of steam, and the guide would take us no further.

There is beautiful country round about Rotorua: forests of rimu and rata and great tree ferns, lakes of which Lake of Rotrova is one of a necklace almost touching each other. With the exception of Lake Rotomahama, most of them are cold, though sometimes, round the edges, the water is warm and the sandy shores perforated with steam holes.

We saw the site of wonderful Waimanzp geyser which played for the first time in 1901, but has been out of action for many years now. The ruins of an accommodation house overlook a bluish green steaming lake in the valley below. It was from down there beyond the lake that the geyser used to shoot, sometimes as high as 1,500 feet, and the lake was bare ground known as Frying Pan Flat. Parties of visitors were taken across it. In 1917 an eruption transformed the whole scene, destroying the accommodation house, severely injuring the caretaker, and killing his wife and child. There is rarely any warning before a disturbance and our guide spoke as if at any moment the ground over which we were walking might be in eruption.

It was a beautiful day and the scene looked peaceful enough Through the glassless window frames of the ruined building there were glimpses of sunlit mountains and the brilliant blue of the hot lake below. We were to walk the two miles to Lake Rotomahama. The path led downwards, winding round the valley. Tall pampas grass bordered it, and spread all over the volcanic slopes. As we descended, we had fine views of the lake and the guide described the position of the Waimangu geyser, not omitting full details of the unhappy fate which had befallen several people who approached too close when it was about to play. At the bottom of the descent there is a narrow gorge. Steam jetted from the sides, and hot water trickled in the gutters. We soon came to Lake Rotomahama, where a small launch awaited us. This lake was quite dry for seven years after the great eruption of 1886, in which the Pink and White Terraces on its shoes were destroyed. They must have been one of the most wonderful sights in the world for all who saw them seem to have been astounded by their incomparable liveliness. In his book "Oceana" Froude describes the White Terrace as "a crystal staircase, glittering and stainless as if it were ice, projecting at the bottom into a lake". The Pink Terrace I should imagine to have been even more beautiful, tinted as it was a delicate rose. We had seen the same kind of formation in its infancy in the Wairakei Geyser Valley. Water charged with silicic acid rises at intervals and flows down the face of rock. The acid crystallizes when it is exposed to the air and forms an ice-like coating

Our boat glided through the warm blue water at the foot of steaming cliffs from which boiling springs spurt and fall in cascades. The old lake was much smaller than the present one, and not anything like so deep. It was about five miles across to our landing place whence a short walk brought us to Lake Tarawera. We embarked on another boat, which took us across to Wairoa, where a village was destroyed in the eruption of 1886. Grim and barren, Tarawera Mountain, with a yawning gap in its side, towers above the lake. On the drive back to Rotorua, we passed the Green Lake, Rotokakahi, and a little later the Blue Lake, Tikatapu. Enclosed by bush, they gleamed far below the road. I could well believe that they are immortalized in Maori legend, but it was more difficult to imagine the dreadful massacre of one tribe by another which once took place down there near the mirror like Green Lake.

This thermal district never becomes monotonous. Its great charm is variety. A wealth of fine scenery would alone make it notable. Lakes and mountains and the luxuriant New Zealand the red strata is in flower, form bush, a glory of colour when an impressive background for all its restless waters and weird disturbances.

## *EDUCATION AS NATIONAL ASSET*

### *"Not A Communal Affair" Says President Dehlavi*

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 26.

The Saraswati Vidyalaya, Poona, celebrated its 13th School Anniversary under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, President of the Bombay Legislative Council. There was a large and distinguished gathering present on the occasion, which included among others, the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspectress and the President of the Poona City Municipality.

The Vidayalaya is an Anglo-Tamil Primary School run by the South Indians resident in Poona for the benefit of their children. There is every possibility of converting the school into a secondary school in the near future.

After the usual reading of the report on the working of the school, the children entertained the audience for about two hours with kolattam, drill, discourses and a few pieces from drama. The histrionic talents displayed by the youngsters in the dramatic pieces entitled "Learned Fools" and "God and Woodcutters" came in for much appreciatior.

The President then distributed the prizes and commented on the excellent performances of the little children, particularly the delightful songs of the girls, and congratulated the School Board and the community for running such a good institution. He drew attention to the preponderance of the girls over the boys in the school, and cited it as a very good sign of the times that women are not behind men and are making rapid progress. He humorously remarked that having been accustomed to hear only about deficit budgets in the Council year in and year out, it was really refreshing to know that the Saraswati Vidyalaya was a sound institution with an accumulated surplus kept in reserve for a building of its own. It was significant, he said, that he a Mussalman had been invited to preside, because in his opinion, education was not a class or communal affair, but a national matter and every educated individual, be he a Hindu, Mussalman, Christian or Parsi, went to strengthen the nation as a whole.

## *HE IS UNDER AGE*

### *M. P. Son's Wedding To Actress Blocked*

Thwarted by his family, which says he is not old enough to get married, John Amery, film producer son of L. S. Amery, M. P., former Secretary of Dominions, in mail week was prevented from wedding 22-year old Una Eveline Wing, an actress, at the Chelsea Registry Office this morning.

A police officer had visited the office before their arrival, informing officials that Amery was not 21 years old and that the wedding should not take place. This action followed the receipt of communications from relatives.

In the notice of the marriage Amery gave his age as 21. Two telegrams, one from Lord Greenwood and the other from Lady Greenwood, Amery's uncle and aunt, were received at the Registry Office giving instructions not to allow the wedding to take place as the groom was under age.

A letter also was received from the would-be bridegroom's mother giving similar instructions. The following entry was then written over the marriage notice:

"The marriage was cancelled owing to the first party being under age.

**TWO ANNOUNCEMENTS**
BY
***EDSU***

We have produced a top quality, absolutely fadeless KNITTING WOOL, selling at *SIX AND A HALF ANNAS AN OUNCE.*

You have been paying for the same quality of imported wool, *OVER ONE RUPEE AN OUNCE!!*

There has been fitted up in our Esplanade Road shop a model dining-room showing *some uses to which EDSU can be put in this room.*

It is a very charming little show, and all our friends are invited to come and see it.

9, Forbes Street, Fort,
67, Esplanade Road, Fort,
340-B, Victoria Gardens Road, Byculla,
Supari Bagh Road, Parel,
East Street, Opposite Muratore's, POONA.

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Accounts of women and children are welcomed at the Central Bank of India, Ltd.
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Powerful Blood Regenerator
For the treatment of
**ANÆMIA**
It is also indicated in general debility and during convalescence as a tonic.
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD., CALCUTTA
Bombay Agents :—Orient Drug Agency, Princess St.

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

## Private Crop Estimates Reduced

### SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING FOLLOWS GENERAL BUYING ON

Bombay, Sept. 28.

**The weather during the month was unfavourable and private crop estimates are being reduced**

**Messrs. Clement Curtis & Co estimate crop 11,440,000 bales against their estimate last month 11,900,000 bales. Thus the crop is reduced 460,000 bales.**

**Speculative activity is low and cotton prices are fluctuating within a narrow range without any definite tendency.**

**56,000 bales were tendered against New York October contract, but the notices were taken up by trade interests.**

The New York cotton futures market declined during the early part on Tuesday on selling pressure but rallied later on excessive rains but again declined on southern hedge selling. The market opened at a decline of 3 points and under scattered selling a further decline of 4 points was added to the opening weakness. This was the lowest level of the day and prices steadily advanced on improved buying influenced by reports of excessive rains, resulting in a rise of 19 points.

It being the first day for tenders 56,000 Bales notices were issued which were stopped by trade interests. Notices were somewhat larger than generally expected.

Later on the market again ruled easy on Southern hedge selling which wiped out all improvement and the market closed at a net decline of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.50c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 4 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 7.50c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 9 points but it opened only steady at a decline of 4 points on reports of excessive rains over the U. S. A. Cotton belt. There was scattered and some continental selling which was offset by local and trade buying. Later on the market ruled quiet and featureless. Fluctuations were narrow and business of limited. There is less disposition to operate. The market closed at a decline of 9 to 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices improved 1 point at 6.08d per lb.

East Indian cotton futures section was quiet and prices declined 5 points with March 5.33. Egyptian cotton futures were quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a loss of 10 to 1 point.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y January highest 7.64 (2.14 p.m). lowest 7.45 (10.43 a.m.)

Messrs Patel Bros have received the following cables:—

9.14 a.m.:—Light to moderate rainfall entire belt. Weather cold Eastern belt. More rain expected.

12.26 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight continued rains Eastern belt Central belt and Arkansas.

9-33 p.m.:—Continued wet weather.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta & Co have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York Notices larger than expected 50,000 delivery notices are stopped by trade interests. Prices are near shipping point. Export demand good. Think well of buying on dips. Crop estimates being decreased, consumption increasing.

New York—Notices issued 50,000 bales. Notices promptly stopped. Continual rains Prefer buying to selling.

New York.—Crop accounts are generally unfavourable. Boll Weevil favoured by prevailing wet weather. Picking retarded by unfavourable weather. Market firm active demand. Think it a good time to buy.

Messrs Patel Bros have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

11.12 a.m.:—Further scattered buying on rains.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York Sept. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 7.37+03 |
| December | 7.43—05 |
| January 1933 | 7.47—05 |
| March 1933 | 7.56—04 |
| Middling Spot | 7.50 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York Sept. 27

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 7.38—04 |
| December | 7.47—03 |
| Middling Spot | 7.50 |

New York Sept. 27.

New York, 10.55 a.m:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 7.32 |
| January | 7.52 |
| March | 7.60 |

New York Noon Call:—

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 7.34 |
| January | 7.54 |
| March | 7.60 |

NEW YORK COTTON
DAILY STATISTICS
New York Sept. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 63,000 bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain 4,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool Sept. 27

| | 10.10 a.m. Quotations | Today's Price |
|---|---|---|
| September | | 5.79—09 |
| October | 5.83 | 5.79—09 |
| November | | 5.76—08 |
| December | | 5.76—09 |
| January 1933 | 5.80 | 5.76—09 |
| February 1933 | | 5.76—10 |
| March 1933 | 5.81 | 5.77—10 |
| April 1933 | | 5.77—10 |
| May 1933 | 5.83 | 5.78—10 |
| June 1933 | | 5.78—11 |
| July 1933 | 5.84 | 5.79—11 |
| August | | 5.79—12 |
| September 1933 | | 5.79—12 |
| Middling Spot | | 6.08+01 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sept. 27

| | |
|---|---|
| Sakellaridis:— | |
| October | 8.33 |
| November | 8.39 |
| December | 8.35 |
| January 1933 | 8.40 |
| March 1933 | 8.54 |
| May 1933 | 8.54 |
| July 1933 | 8.70 |
| F.G.F. Spot | 8.70 |

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool Sept. 27

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach:— | |
| Fully good (Good Staple) | 5.66 |
| Fine (Good Staple) | 5.78 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) | 5.90 |
| C P.Oomra:— | |
| Good (No.1 Staple) | 5.64 |
| Superfine (No.1 Staple) | 5.79 |
| Choice (No 1 Staple) | 5.94 |
| Bengal:— | |
| Good | 4.78 |
| Fully Good | 4.88 |
| Fine | 4.98 |
| Scinde:— | |
| Fully Good | 4.88 |
| Fine | 4.98 |
| Superfine | 5.08 |

LONDON METAL.
London September 27.

Copper Braziers £47.
Yellow metal £39-1|2.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £15.
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge £10.
Tin English Ingot £152-1|2.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London Sept 27.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton:—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton:—Sept/Oct. sellers £12/10/0

Rapeseed Torio. Hull/Continent: Sept/Oct. sellers £12/6/3

LINSEED
London. Sept. 27.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: Setpt/Oct. sellers £11/5/0.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: October sellers £9/0/0.

Linseed Bombay (Loondon) ton: Sept/Oct. nominal £12/5/0

LINSEED OIL.
London, Sept. 27.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt.: Oct/Dec. sellers 17/-

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt.. Jan/April paid 17/6.

LONDON RUBBTR.
London, Sept. 27.

Smaked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot: Sellers 2-5/8.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Sept. 27.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—
Sept/Oct. sellers 27/3.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes Sept/Oct. sellers 27/3.
Wheat South Australian Parcels Afloat Hull paid 28
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—No offers.

# BOMBAY COTTON

—:o:—

## Bazar Operator Sold

### Firm Tone

Bombay, Sept 28

In sympathy with New York advices the local market was expected to open at Rs. 223 for Broach A/M delivery as against previous closing at Rs. 220/12 on the last Saturday

The market opened steady at Rs 223/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 224/12 on general buying

The improvement was not long maintained on selling by a prominent Bazar operator which depressed prices to Rs. 222 At this level selling orders were executed and the market showed resistance.

Offices were inclined to buy on the decline which saved the market from a further fall and prices recovered to Rs 223/4.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points and the local market after remaining steady closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach A/M. | 225 |
| Oomra D./J. | 201/4 |
| Bengal D./J. | 179/8 |

READY COTTON SALES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 55 B Karshandas | Dhulia 187 |
| 100 Textile mill | Dhulia 40 off |
| 50 Narshi Nagshi | Jalna 203-1|2 |
| 101 P. R. Vakharia | Nimbahera 189 |
| 62 Anandilal Poddar | Hinganghat 214 |
| 27 Ital India | Khurja 183 |
| 121 Virji Ladha | Wadhwan 10 off |
| 100 Arjan Khimji | Ranpur 203-1|2 |
| 85 Do. | Veraval 170 |
| 161 Toyo Poddar | Broach 6-1|2 off |
| 100 S J David Mill | Rotak 178 |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay Sept. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 190 |
| Bengal Fine | 185 |
| Bengal F. G. | 180 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 185 |
| Sindh-Punjab F. G. | 180 |
| Wardha-Hingrt Fine | 211 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 211 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 208 |
| Arvi Fine | 208 |
| Ellichpur Fine | 207 |
| Amraoti Fine | 205 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 205 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 193 |
| Khandesh Fine | 193 |
| Muthia F G. | 173 |
| Jalna/Sailu F. G. | 190 |
| Burwah Sanavad F. G. | 205 |
| Ujjain/Shujaulpur F. G. | 205 |
| Broach F. G | 212 |
| Punjab/American | 210/15 |
| Punjab/American mix | 195/200 |
| Camboodia | 263 |
| Miraj/Sangli | 223 |
| Compta Good | 220 |
| Bagalkot | 208 |
| Jinja | 315 |
| Busoga | 325 |
| Kampala | 330 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, Sept. 28.
RECEIPTS
Since 1st September.

| In full-pressed Bales | Yesterday | This Year |
|---|---|---|
| Krandesh | ..... | 7,160 |
| Central India | ..... | 5 796 |
| Barsi and Nagar | ..... | 5,984 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 93 | 2.123 |
| Berar | ..... | 11 309 |
| Central Provinces | 245 | 2,471 |
| Total Oomras | 338 | 34.843 |
| Dhole. | 95 | 30 577 |
| N.-W. Provinces | ..... | 748 |
| Rajputana | 98 | 4,477 |
| Sind-Punjab | ..... | 1,588 |
| Broach | ...b | 2 972 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 24 | 15,916 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 809 | 21,985 |
| Cocoanada | ..... | ..... |
| Tinnevelly and Camobodia | 302 | 4.410 |
| Persian | 16 | 1,010 |
| American | 547 | 2,629 |
| Egyptian and African | 64 | 7,958 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 2,293 | 129,113 |

EXPORTS
1st Sept. to 22nd Sept.

| In full-pressed Bales | Yesterday | This Year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 3,284 | 6 306 |
| Japan & China | 2,305 | 68,710 |
| Coast Ports | ..... | 951 |
| Up-country by Rail ... | | 6,332 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | ..... | 7,015 |
| Total | 5,589 | 89,314 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, Sept. 27.

| F. P. Bales. | 1932-33 | 1931-32 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 27-9-32 | 1271000 | 1221000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 27-9-32 | 63000 | 83000 |
| Exports to date 27-9-32 | 1002000 | 628000 |
| Stock at Ports 23-9-32 | 3522000 | 3149000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 23-9-32 | 1453000 | 812000 |
| Stock Liverpool 23-9-32 | 784000 | 823000 |
| Visible Supply 23-9-32 | 6932000 | 5335000 |
| Quantity in Sight 23-9-32 | 1725000 | 1502000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 23-9-32 | 1596000 | 1320000 |

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Sept. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 173.30—0.80 |
| March | 179.10 |

# MONEY MARKET

## Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 28,

B C Rate 1 1 1|6 3-32.
B C Rate D D. 1|6 3-32.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T. T. 1|6 1|8 Sept December.
Banks Selling D. D 1|6 1|8
Banks Selling T. T. 1|6 3|32 January.
Banks Buying T. T 1|6 3-16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 9-32 Sept./Oct./Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1,6 1/4 Dec-January.
Banks Buying 3 mos

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 384.
Banks selling T T 383
Banks Buying T T 381

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 662.
Banks Buying D D 672.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 64-3/4

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 94.
Banks Buying 60 days 89

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 89|7|8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 116|3|4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 15b

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 64 7/8

CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 3.46 3|8 27th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|9 28th inst.
Japan|London 1|4 3|4 27th inst.
London|Paris 88.12 27th inst.
London|Belgium 24.90 27th inst
London|Switzerland 17.91 27th inst.
London|Italy 67.31 27th inst.
London|Berlin 14.52 27th inst.
London|Holland 8.60 27th inst.
London|Stockholm 19.47 27th inst.
London|New York 3.46 1|4 27th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.

Gold £5|19|1 26th inst.; £5|19|3 27th inst.

Silver London Ready 17 13|16 26th inst.; 17 11|16 27th inst.

Silver London Forward 17 15|16 26th inst.; 17 13|16 27th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 5|8 26th inst.; 27 1|2 27th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 19|32 per cent. 26th inst.; 19|32 per cent. 27th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1|16 per cent 26th inst.; 1 1|32 per cent. 27th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 3|4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 28.

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 p. c. G. P. Notes | 69-4-6 |
| 4 p.c. 1931|36 Conv. | 96-12 |
| 4 p.c 1934|37 Loan | 95-12 |
| 4 p. c. 1960/70 Loan | 79-14 |
| 4 1|2 p.c 1934 Bonds | 99-12 |
| 4 1|2 p.c. 1955|60 Loan | 90-0 |
| 4 u. c. 1939/44 Loan | 99-0 |
| 5 p. c. 1940/44 Loan | 99-6 |
| 5 p. c. 1945/55 Loan | 104-15 |
| 5 p.c 1935 Bonds | 100-8 |
| 5 1/3 p.c. 1938/40 Loan | 102/6 |
| 6 1|2 p.c. 1933|36 Bonds | 101-10 |
| 6 1|2 p.c. 1935 T Bonds | 104-12 |
| TAX FREES | |
| 5 p. c. 1933 Bonds | 101-7 |
| 6-1/2 p. c. 1935 B. D. L. | 108 |
| STATE LOANS | |
| 5 1/2 p. c. 1933 Mysore | 103-8 |
| 5 p.c. 1955 Mysore | 102- 4 |
| CORPORATION LOANS. Taxable. | |
| 4 p. c. B. P. T. 1974 | 74 |
| 4 p. c. M. Deb. 1974 | 73-8 |
| 5 p.c. M Deb. 1959 | 90 |
| 6 p. c. K. P. T. 1956 | 103-4 |
| 6 1/2 p. c. B. I. T. 1937 | 103-12 |

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Sept. 28.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Hyderabad/Gaorani | 93 |
| Central Provinces | 245 |
| Dhollera | 95 |
| Rajputana | 98 |
| Compta-Dharwar | 24 |
| Westerns/Northerns | 809 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | 302 |
| Persians | 16 |
| Americans | 547 |
| Evyptians | 58 |
| East Africans | 6 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 8,567 |
| Linseed | 6,851 |
| Rape. Rai & Mustard seeds | 172 |
| Gingellyseed | 609 |
| Poppyseed | 205 |
| Groundnuts | 4,699 |
| Castorseed | 1,779 |
| Rice | 50,238 |
| Myrabollams | 2,055 |
| Cottonseed | 298 |
| Mowraseed | 27 |
| Gram | 420 |
| Joowar | 311 |
| Bajree | 480 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 877 |

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
New York Sept. 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 Quality). Spot:—8-3/4.

LONDON GOLD.
London, September 27.

Bars Gold fine per oz. £5:19:3.

# BRITISH STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Sept. 27.

On the Stock Exchange there has been a further marked falling off in business which is largely attributed to political considerations. Japanese securities were, however, again a strong feature, a further demand revealing shortage of available stock. Gilt-edged securities weakened owing to profit-taking but closed firmer. The commodity markets were also quieter and most prices weakened chiefly under New York influences.

In Wall Street although there is no particular sign of confidence waning, the tendency at the opening was easy.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, September 27.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £14-1|4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London register £114.
P. and O. Banking Corporation 7-1|2.
National Bank of India £41-1|2.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £107-3|4.
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent. £99.
Rupee Paper, 3-1 2 per cent. £51.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £70-1|2.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £82-1|2.
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £103-3|4.
Consols 2-1|2 per cent £73-1|4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £101.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £107-5|8.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, September 27.

T.T. London on Berlin 14.51-1 2.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 8.60-1|4.
T.T. London on Brussels 24.90
T.T. London on Madrid 42.28.
T.T. London on Milan 67.37.
T.T. London on Berne 17.92.
T.T. London on Paris 88.15.
T.T. London on Prague 116.75
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate) 3.45-3|8.

## AMERICAN COTTON CROP

### Private Estimate

**Messrs. Clement Curtis & Co. estimate crop 11,440,000 Bales against their estimate of 11,900,000 Bales last month.**

SUGAR MARKET.
Bombay, Sept. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Java ex-Bond | 5 10 0 |
| Java ex-Bond | 5&10 0 |
| Per S. S. India | 5 6 6 |
| Per S. S. Nurjehan | 5 7 0 |
| Per S. S. Nawab | 5 6 9 |
| October/December | 5 6 0 |
| January/March | 5 8 0 |

NEW YORK SUGAR.
New York, Sept. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 1.06 |
| March | 1.02 |
| May | 1.05 |
| July | 1.09 |

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Sept. 28.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/15 Highest Rs. 35/0/6 Lowest Rs. 33/12/6 Closing Rs. 33/15

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 35/ Highest Rs. 351/ Lowest Rs. 34/11 Closing &Rs. 34/14

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Sept. 27.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—
Sept/Dec. sellers per cwt 8/-.
C and F Bombay:—
Sept/Dec sellers per swt 8/0-1/2
C and F Karachi:—
Sept/Dec sellers per swt 8/0-1/2

## GOLD & SILVER

### Good Inquiry

Bombay Sept. 28.

Yesterday London market closed at a rise of 2d to £5/19/3 for gold while spot silver prices declined 1/8d. lower on China and Continent selling. New York spot silver prices declined 1/8c. at 27 3/8c. and September option prices closed at a decline of 10 points at 27.50c.

Shanghai T T on London opened uncertain at 1/9 and closed steady at 1.9 1/16.

The local market ruled very steady on active buying bazar operators. There was scattered short covering.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Siver | 56/3/0 |
| Asho Delivedy | 56/4/0 |
| Kartak Delivery | 56/9/0 |
| Bar Gold Ready | 29/5/0 |
| Sovereigns | 18/6/0 |

# BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

## PRICES LOWER ON UNLOADING

### Colaba Mill Shares Firm

Bombay Sept 28

It is said that well-informed houses were good buyers of Colaba Land Mill shares. Otherwise the market ruled quiet with-

The local share Bazar ruled quiet to-day and most of speculative shares including Tata Steel and Burmas were easy and prices registered a decline of Rs 1/4 to Rs 5. But Colaba, Hydro and Tram shares roled very steady out any additional feature. The turnover of business was restricted.

Bombay Dyeings opened at 672/8/. improved to 675/ and closed at 671/14/. Fazuls closed at 276/14/. Centuries declined to 206/14/ and finished at 208/2/ after touching 210/. Nagpores moved in the region of 280/. Kohinoors finished at 138/12/ and Simplex came to business at 49/6/. Bombay Burmahs opened at 359/6, declined to 355/, and closed at 358/12/ buyers. Tata Steel ordys were done at 28 at the outset, and closed at 27/10/. The second Prefs were done at 45/. Andhras were very steady from the start and finished at 1110 XD. Tata Powers were done at 707/8. Imperial Fully Paids were done at 1187/8/, and Shahabads changed hands at 180/.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, September 28.

Bombay Dyeing 677;75;71.
Century 209;6;8;
Colaba 73;76;75
Crescent 45.
Fazul 280;75;76
Indore 347
Madhowji 7-6.
Nagpur 278;77;78;
New Great 117
Pearl 148;45
Simplex 48
Swadeshi 210
Burma 360;56;58
Hydro 127;28-7
Tram 110;109-11
Deff. 215
Ord. 27-12;28;27-10
Bundi 14
Indian 177
Katni Ord. 152 o
Alcock 122

TEXTILE SECTION

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 292,8 |
| Apollo Mills | 0-12 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 671-14 |
| Century | 208|12 |
| Central India | 278|2 |
| Colaba Land | 75 |
| Crescent | 45 |
| Dawn Mills | 485 |
| E. D Sassoon | 0-3¼ |
| Elphinstone | 1/8 |
| Ebrahim Prabaney | 77-8 |
| Edward Sassoon | 25 |
| Finlay | 85 |
| Fazulbhoy | 276 4 |
| Gokak | 111|4 |
| Hindustan | 1462/8 |
| Indian Manufg. | 1262/8 |
| Indian Bleahing | 142|8 |
| Indore-Malwa | 347|8 |
| Kastoorchand | 7/0 |
| Khatau | 68/12 |
| Kohinoor | 138|2 |
| Lakshmi | 965 |
| Morarjee | 400 |
| Madhavjee | 7/6 |
| Model Nagpore | 60-0 |
| Mysore | 103 12 |
| New City | 43-12 |
| New Great | 117|8 |
| Pearl | 145 |
| Phoenix | 290 |
| Sholapur | 1950 |
| Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.) | 93-8 |
| Sassoon Silk | 45 |
| Swan | 55-0 |
| Simplex | 48|12 |
| Swadeshi | 210 |
| Tata Mills | 15-0 |
| Vishnu | 1500 |

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Electric | 124-6 |
| Andhra Valley Ord. G.D. | 1110 |
| Andhra Valley Pref. | 1075 |
| Bombay Tram ordy. | 109-6 |
| Bombay Tram Pref. | 67-4 |
| Broach Electric | 8|4 |
| Karachi Electic | 150/0 |
| Surat Electric | 117/8 |
| Suburban Electric | 100/0 |
| Tata Hydro ord. | 128/7 |
| Tata 8 p.c Deb. | 107/4 |
| Tata Power od. | 708/12 |
| Tata Power Pref. | xd. 1120 |

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 122/8 |
| Burma Petrol | 2/15 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 358/12 |
| Bombay Burma New | 123/12 |
| Bombay Steamer | 212/8 |
| Bombay Telephone | 58/8 |
| Bombay 6½ p c Deb. | 52/14 |
| Bellapur Sugar | 142/8 |
| India Radio Ordy. | 280 |
| Indian Radio Defd | 260 |
| Indian Mercantile | 29/12 |
| McKenzies | 60/0 |
| New India Assurance | 19/0 |
| Jupiter Insurance | 6/4 |
| Oriental Insurance | 1045 |
| Vulcan Insurance | 5/2 |
| Port Canning | 560-0 |
| Scindia Steam | 7-14 |
| Tata Construction | 46/8 |
| Tata Iron & Steel Ordy. | 27/10 |
| Tata Iron & S. Def. | 215/0 |
| Tata 1st Pref. | 118-12 |
| Tata 2nd Pref. | 45/0 |
| Tata Oil | 16/4 |

RAILWAY SECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 620/0 |
| Amritsar Patti Ord. | 88/0 |
| Central Provinces | 68 |
| Dhond Bharamati | 70/0 |
| Gujarat | 50 |
| Hoshiarpur Doab | 68 |
| Larkhana | 76-0 |
| Mandra Bhon | 54/8 |
| Mymensingh Rebate | 65 |
| Mymensingh Gtd. | 66/0 |
| Pachora Jamner | 51/8 |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 65/0 |
| Sialkot Narowall | 72 |
| Sind Light | 46-0 |
| Tapti Valley | 595/0 |
| Upper Sind Light | 62 |

BANK SECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of India | 90/8 |
| Baroda Bank | 70-8 |
| Bombay Provincial | 83 |
| Central Bank | 16/4 |
| Eastern Bank | 65 |
| Imperial F. P. | 1182/8 |
| Imperial P. P. | 288/12 |
| Union Bank | 3/6 |

CEMENT SECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bundi Cement | 14-4 |
| Indian Cement | 177/8 |
| Katni Cement ordy. | 152/8 |
| Katni Cement defd. | 515/0 |
| Punjab Cement ordy. | 8/0 |
| Punjab Cement Pref. | 10-4 |
| Shahabad Cement | 18/0 |
| Shivrajpur | 17-12 |
| United Cement | 75 |

## POTENTIAL DEMAND FOR COTTON

### Hedge Selling To Expand

The Manchester Guardian Commercial writes:—

"The market is in an excellent position to respond to increased trade or speculative support particularly in view of the fact that business in grey goods is still large and that demand for actual cotton is broadening. Hedge-selling will expand as the movement gains in volume, out it is emphasised that the rapidly increasing mill activity in the United States foreshadows heavy buying by domestic manufacturers and also that European spinners have bought sparingly so far and there is therefore a large potential demand from that sources."

## COTTON STRADDLES

### Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Oct. 415. Jany. 399. March 392.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A. May (223)—Liverpool May (5.75) Rs. 27-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A. May (223)—New York May (7.33) Rs. 22-3/4 at 3.45-1/16. Cross Rate.

## LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay Sept 28.

| | Rs. as. p |
|---|---|
| Linseed Sept. | 6 5 3 |
| Linseed Ma | 6y15 4 |
| Wheat Sept. | 5 6 0 |
| Wheat May | 5 3 3 |

## AMERICAN COTTON CROP

### Reduction Of 5 to 6 Lacs Bales

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. in their report state that notwithstanding continued heavy pressure of hedge selling the market displayed remarkable steadiness on excessive rains. To-day's weekly weather report is expected to be unfavourable.

The general opinion seems to be the next Bureau Report is likely to show a reduction of about 5 to 6 lacs bales from the last estimate.

Lancashire advices are more encouraging.

Reliable opinions from Wall Street look for cotton at 10 cents Broach A/M. delivery as against

Our opinion is unchanged and we continue to advise purchases now and on scale down.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
London, September 27.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3|8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 1-53|64 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 1.49|54 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1|2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3-3|4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.
London, September 27.

Silver: Small business.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 17-11|16 |
| Forward | 17-13|16 |

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co.. Ltd has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

## HAVOC IN BALKANS

### Earthquake Destroys A District

### TORNADO LEVIES HIGH TOLL IN PORTO RICO

LONDON, September 27.

**While seismological instruments in Britain and Seattle indicated the centre of earthquake shocks last night in the North Atlantic Ocean, news of the greatest havoc caused hitherto comes from the Balkans.**

**In Macedonia it is known that 150 have been killed and 250 injured in villages in the Chalcidice District, where 3,000 houses have collapsed.—**

SAN JUAN, (Porto Rico), September 27.

**Thirty have been killed, hundreds injured and thousands rendered homeless in a 120 mile hour hurricane, which swept over the city last night.**

**Two-hundred persons have been killed and at least a thousand injured in a hurricane, according to the Governor of Porto Rico.—Reuter.**

## LEAGUE ON ITS TRIAL

### AGA KHAN'S SERMON AT GENEVA

GENEVA, Sept. 27.

The need for disarmament was one of the chief topics of the general debate in the Assembly on the League's activiteis in the past year.

Mr. Hughes (Australia) agreed with Mr. De Valera that the League was on its trial and emphasised that the League's chief function was to banish war.

The Aga Khan was most emphatic on the need for the success of the Disarmament Conference, on which he said, the peace of the world depended. The conference was now approaching the most crucial part of its labours. He could not disguise a certain measure of disappointment at the activities of the League in the past year, especially the fact that the activities of its technical organisations had been concentrated on purely European problems. The Aga Khan said that India was looking forward to participating in the World Economic Conference.

Referring to the unhappy Sino-Japanese disputes, the Aga Khan deplored the present relations of the two great eastern peoples with whom India had so many point's of contact, religious, cultural and commercial. He finally welcomed the admission of Turkey to the League.—Reuter.

### DISARMAMENT

LONDON Sept. 27.

The League Council decided this morning that the Preparatory Commission of World Economic Conference would meet at Geneva and would use the organisation of the League Secretariat. The Date of the first meeting is not yet fixed. A sum of 30,000 gold francs was voted for the Preparatory Commission's expenses.

The Bureau of the Disarmament Conference has adjourned until October 5, when the date for the meeting of the general committee will be considered. Meanwhile the president Mr Arthur Henderson, will have a further interview with the German Foreign Minister Baron Von Neurath. Sir John Simon, before leaving Geneva for London last night, met the French Premier M. Herriott. It is understood that he discussed with him the results of the conversations among prominent ministers in Geneva with the hope of obtaining the earliest possible return of Germany to the Disarmament Conference.—B. O. W.

### *DE VALERA'S ATTACK ON LEAGUE*

#### *Welcome And Commendable Speech*

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The speech of Mr. De Valera at the opening of the League Assembly yesterday, has attracted considerable attention and has given rise to varying expressions of opinion in the press. The "Manchester Guardian" characterises the speech as entirely commendable and welcomes the moderate but forcible criticisms.

"The Daily Telegraph" on the other hand, comments on the strong irony which introduced Mr. De Valera who has been the foremost advocate of self-contained nationalism, as a critic of the League on its incomplete success in welding the nations into one international power.

"The Daily News" says that the speech should have a satisfactory result in causing friends and enemies to re-examine the grounds for their opinions but what actually has been accomplished by the League, should not be ignored by them, as it appears to be ignored by Mr. De Valera.—B. O. W.

### LEAGUE SECRETARY

GENEVA, September 27.

The League Council has accepted the resignation of Sir Eric Drummond as Secretary-General of the League. The question of appointing his successor will be dealt with at an extraordinary session of the League Assembly in November.—Reuter.

### SENATE PRESIDENT SHOT

HAVANA Sept. 28.

Dr. Vazquez Bello, President of the Cuban Senate, was shot by an unidentified assailant while leaving his home, and died in hospital.—Reuter.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the capital in consequence of four more political murders after Vazquez Bello's. The victims are two Opposition members of the House of Representatives Aguiar and Deandrade and two brothers of the latter.—Reuter.

### *INDIA LEAGUE DELEGATION AT ALLAHABAD*

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has returned to Allahabad. Miss Monica Whatley and Mr. L. W Matters, of the India League Delegation, have arrived here from Benares and are staying as guests of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. To-morrow they will go to villages.

This evening the Delegation is interviewing leaders of different communities.—A.P.

## PAPEN HITS BACK

### "FRANCE DOES NOT WANT UNDERSTANDING"

BERLIN, Sept. 28.

M. Herriot's Sunday speech charging Germany with secret arming, does not help a further discussion of the disarmament problem; it has rendered more difficult any understanding declared Herr von Papen when interviewed by Reuter. He added that France does not want an understanding.

Herr Von Papen denied that Germany was teaching her children the art of killing. The physical training of her youngsters was solely of the gymnastics variety. Answering M. Herriot's charge of ingratitude, Herr von Papen said: "Thanks might have been due for cancellation of the reparations if the cancellation had been effected a year ago, enabling President Hoover's broadminded moratorium proposals to have full effect against the world crisis."—Reuter.

### REICHSTAG INQUEST

The dissolution of the Reichstag conflicted with the spirit of the constitution, declares a motion adopted by the Reichstag Committee enquiring into the events leading up to the dissolution, but the committee has not voted on the principal point in dispute namely the legality of the vote of no-confidence. The committee, despite von Papen's denial, has expressed the conviction that Government were determined to dissolve the Reichstag before the vote of censure could be taken up.

Government intend to ignore the committee's findings.—Reuter.

### COMPLAINANT AS SURETY OF ACCUSED?

#### Viscount's Son-in-Law In Arson Charge

LONDON, Sept. 27.

An extraordinary charge of attempted arson has been preferred at Hayward's Heath Police Court against Mr John. Deperigault Mayhew, the 25 years old son of Lieut.-Col. J. D Mayhew, M.P.

The accused who is a son-in-law of Viscount Falkland, has a baby son.

He is charged with attempting to set fire to a barn at his father's home in Burgess Hill, Sussex, following his arrest last night as the outcome of observation by the police.

The prosecution stated that the fires had been occurring at the barn and that police would produce evidence as to what happened last night.

After the accused's lawyer had pleaded not guilty on his behalf regarding last night's happenings, a remand was allowed till September 30.

Bail was granted in £50 on the accused's own recognisances while his father, smilingly, stood surety for another £50.

Father and son left the court together.—Reuter.

### "TIPPERARY" BY DANISH CHILDREN

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27.

The singing of "Tipperary" by a crowd of Danish school-children astonished the Prince of Wales when he paid a surprise visit to the Copenhagen schools this morning in the course of a tour made at his own desire, which also included workingclass houses and Copenhagen's so-called slum district. "Much that I have seen may be useful in England," remarked the Prince at the conclusion of the tour.—Reuter.

## CHITTAGONG UNDER GUARD

### MOVEMENTS CONTROL

#### *POLICE SEARCHES*

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 27.

The District Magistrate has issued order under the Emergency Ordinance prohibiting movements from to-day between 2 p. m. and 6 a. m. excepting traffic military and police patrols, within a described area, and outlining the boundary roads in the mainly European localities where persons moving at night must stop on being challenged by petrols. Failure to comply with the order is punishable with six months imprisonment and a fine.

The persons injured in the terrorist raid are progressing satisfactorily. Police searches and investigations are continuing.—A. P.

### BOMBS DELAY SWARAJ

#### Calcutta Europeans' Threat

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

The Provincial Executive of the European Association has issued the following Note:—

"The European Association has lately received a number of threatening leaflets from terrorist organisations in Bengal indicating their intention of extending their activities against non-official Europeans generally and against the European Association and the Royalists in particular. Such communications, combined with the recent dastardly attack upon defenceless European men and women in Chittagong, far from deflecting the Bengal Provincial Executive Committee from the agreed policy of the Association, leads them to reiterate the view contained in the statement of the All-India Council as published in the press on August 12 to the effect that "the campaign of murder by terrorists must lead ultimately to the suspension of progress."

The Bengal Provincial Executive Committee emphasize once again their opinion that no new constitution can be inaugurated or grow under the shadow of this menace and the activities outlined above make it abundantly clear that the present circumstances are such as to force them to oppose any political advance until orderly progress and the personal liberty of citizens are assured."—A.P.

### FROM HONG KONG TO MANILA

MANILA, Sept. 27.

Von Gronau has completed the first direct flight from Hong Kong to Manila. His homeward route will be via Java and Ceylon.—Reuter.

## 24 BURMANS TO HANG

### REBELLION APPEALS DISMISSED

RANGOON, September 27.

The High Court to-day delivered judgment in the appeals of U. Tilawkaw and 54 others against the sentences of death passed by the Special Judge of Thayetmyo on 36 accused and transportation for life on 19 others in what is known as Mindon rebellion case.

One appellant died during the pendency of the appeal. There were 62 accused originally sent up for trial. The cases of four out of the accused were withdrawn and two were ordered to be sent to the Borstal Training School at Thayetmyo. They had not appealed.

Their Lordships confirmed 24 out of the 36 death sentences and reduced the sentences to transportation for life in the remaining 12 cases. One appeal was allowed and the accused was acquitted.

The appeals of the remaining accused were dismissed.—A.P.

### CHURCHILL VERY WEAK

LONDON, Sept. 27.

It is learned that Mr. Churchill is very ill and very weak, having resumed work too soon after his recent illness, but his condition is not dangerous.—Reuter.

### *FRENCH SUBMARINE CASUALTIES*

CHERBOURG Sept. 27.

The deathroll in the explosion of the French Submarine "Persee" on Monday is now three.

Enquiry has established the fact that the explosion was caused by the bursting of a jacket of the diesel engine.—Reuter.

### CANADIAN BONDS ISSUE

OTTAWA, Sept. 27.

The issue of sixty million dollar one year four per cent. bonds sold by the Government to a syndicate headed by the Chase Harris Forbes Corporation, of New York, is announced by the Forbes, Minister of Finance. It is emphasised that the issue covers all the principal payments in the United States maturing between now and October 1, 1933, when a new issue will fall due.—Reuter.

### ACCRINGTON BEAT SOUTHPORT

LONDON September 27.

In an Association football match in the third division, Northern Section of the League Accrington and Southport drew to-day with one goal each.

—Reuter's Special.

### *Mahatma—Mango Tree—Music—Milk—Merry Chat With Children*

POONA, September 27.

Mahatma Gandhi's recovery has been so quick that he was able to sit up and chat merrily and play with a large number of children who trooped into his yard with their mothers to pay respect to him on his birthday. He almost seemed to be his old self again, and a friend remarked that if the Viceroy saw him now, he would think that all the reports about his fast was mere fiction.

Mahatma Gandhi took fruit juice again this evening at the usual time fixed for the prisoners, remarking with a chuckle: "I should not break the jail rules".

From to-morrow he will take milk from the goats kept for his use, one of which is named "Lightning" owing to its readiness to yield milk.

In the evening, he was entertained by a well-known local musician.

Mahatma Gandhi asked him to sing a few favourite songs particularly from "Misplaced Creation" and rapturously clapped his hands with the slow rhythm of the music, his face wreathed in ecstatic smiles. Nearly all jailors and some prisoners also joined the party.

Music has done him immense good. Special permission for providing this amenity has been obtained from the Government of India.

A number of children and rustic women paid the visit to Mahatma Gandhi, to-day and were freely allowed.

The mango tree under which Mahatma Gandhi is still lying like the Bodhi Tree of Buddha has passed into legend. All the vigilance of the jailors was not enough to prevent visitors from plucking leaves and twigs from it to be kept as relics.

—A.P.

## "SAVE KELAPPAN"

### More Bombay Appeals To Zamorin

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

More telegrams have been sent from Bombay by the Hindu leaders to the Maharaja of Travancore and Zamorin of Calicut in connection with Mr. Kelappan's fast at the gate of the Guruvayur temple. They are given below:—

Sir P. Thakurdas's telegram to the Maharajah of Travancore:—

With reference to the Guruvayur Temple which is closed to the "untouchables" and about which Mr. Kelappan is fasting, while I do not approve of fasting undertaken for the redress of such grievances I strongly feel that all Hindu temples must now be thrown open to the 'untouchables" in the same way as to caste Hindus. I understand that the Zamorin contends that it is your Highness's duty to help the movement of temple entry for the "untouchables' by giving your consent and in other respects your Highness should help the opening of the Guruvayur Temple to the "untouchables." Besides doing a service to Hinduism your Highness will save the life of a person who even though misguided in what he is doing I understand is quite sincere. May I request your Highness to use your utmost efforts to help this cause?

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas's telegram to the Zamorin:—

As a Hindu I earnestly request you to throw open the Guruvayur temple to the untouchables." This movement of Hindu temples being opened to the "untouchables' cannot be resisted any longer and I suggest that you will, besides doing the right thing, also have the satisfaction of saving the life of a zealous and sincere Hindu, Mr Kelappan, who I understand, is fasting with this object.

Mr Jamnadas Mehta to the Zamorin:—

I earnestly request you to respect the universal feeling amongst the Hindus all over India by opening temples to the Depressed Classes. Kindly throw open the Guruvayur temple and save Mr. Kelappan's life before it is too late.

Mr. G. D Birla to the Zamorin:

I have heard with much distress about Mr Kelappan's fast. In view of the new developments I strongly implore you to throw open the Guruvayur temple to all our depressed brethren and give a lead to South India.

The following resolution has been sent to the Zamorin of Calicut, and Mr. K P Raman Menon of the Hindu Leaders Conference at Calicut on behalf of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj.—

The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, representing all Keralites residing in Bombay earnestly appeals to the Zamorin of Calicut and all Hindu leaders of Kerala to throw open all temples in Kerala including the Guruvayur Temple to the Harijans and thereby establish social equality and justice among the Hindu community of Kerala. We further appeal for prompt action at this juncture to save the life of Mr Kelappan, a sincere and selfless worker in the cause of social reform.

### *Gandhi's Wire To Madras Law Member*

MADRAS, September 27.

Sir Krishnan Nair, (Law member) has received the following telegram from Mahatma Gandhi:—

"You know that Kelappan is one of the best Kerala workers, most devoted to the untouchables' cause. If necessary you and other influential people should proceed to the scene of the sacrifice and save Kelappan by having the temple open to harijans.

Sir Krishnan Nair thinks that the temple being private property, it would not be proper either for him or the Government to interfere.—A.P.

### *KELAPPAN'S FAST*

#### *Zamorine Of Calicut Urged To Throw Open Temples*

The following resolution has been sent to the Zamorine of Calicut and Mr. K. P. Raman Menon of the Hindu Leaders' Conference at Calicut:—

"The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, representing all Keralites residing in Bombay, earnestly appeal to the Zamorine of Calicut and all Hindu leaders of Kerala to throw open all temples in Kerala including the Guruvayur Temple to the Harijans, and thereby establish social equality and justice among the Hindu community of Kerala. We further appeal for prompt action at this juncture to save the life of Kelappan, a sincere and selfless worker in the cause of social reform."

### *VALLABHKULA TEMPLES*

#### *Seth Govindas's Letter To Chiefs*

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, Sept. 28.

Seth Govinddas, whose family since the time of his grandfather, Raja Gokuldas, has been following the Vallabhkulla sect of the Sanatana Dharma has addressed letters to the Chief Mahan's of the sect, Goverdhan Lalji and Nathdwara Gokulnathji of Bombay regarding the removal of untouchability.

In the letters the Seth says no sect of Sanatanists was as Liberal as the Vallabhkula. Diksha was given to untouchables by the founder of the sect, Maharprabhu Vallabhacharya and Shrinathji, another leader of the sect, wandered on the shoulders of a sweeper.

"Pray open the temples for the depressed classes' darshan and give a lead to the other Mahants to stop Gandhiji's resumption of his fast," the letters conclude.

### *QUILON TEMPLE THROWN OPEN*

QUILON Sept. 28.

The ancient Sri Krishna Temple was thrown open to the "untouchables" this morning amidst great enthusiasm. Prayers were offered for the success and long life of Mahatma Gandhi and also of Mr. Kelappan. Prominent caste Hindus of the town under the leadership of Mr. K.G. Sankar, managing editor of "Malayala Rajyam" after temple entry by Pulayas, had inter dining with the "untouchables."

A largely attended public meeting of Hindus was held under the presidency of Mr. C. Sankara Menon a leading lawyer, when resolutions praying the Maharajas of Travancore and Cochin and the Zamorin of Calicut to throw open the temples to the "untouchables" and save the life of Mr Kelappan and also the good name of Kerala were passed. A committee was formed to obtain the signatures of caste Hindus for memorials to be submitted to the Maharajas of Travancore and Cochin and the Zamorin.+A.P.

### *ADMISSION TO WELLS*

(From A Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, September 28.

A meeting of about 5,000 persons was held yesterday to congratulate Mahatmaji on his success against the communal award. Two wells were declared open to the untouchables this morning by the Asprishyata Niwarak Mandal, which was been newly formed to remove untouchability and which is working vigorously. People of all castes were present.

### *CALCUTTA HINDU MEETING*

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

Two mass meetings of Hindus held at the Town Hall and Albert Hall respectively approved of the Poona Agreement.—A.P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd by [illegible]NATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.